NEW YORK **The Literary Digest** November 25, 1933

What Will the Drys Do About It?

A Solution of the Problem of Traffic in Liquor Must Still Be Sought, Is Eminent Temperance Leader's Belief

By Daniel A. Poling

President of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, and Editor-in-Chief of *The Christian Herald*

EVEN we drys know now that repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was inevitable from the beginning, as inevitable as is, I believe, the eventual elimination of the traffic in beverage alcohol for profit.

Keystone

Dr. Daniel A. Poling

Five causes of prohibition repeal may be stated as follows:

First, the depression (C'est la guerre!). Frequently it has been the end of what was good and bad and the beginning of what was new and different, whether good or bad. Few believe that without the depression the tidal sweep for repeal could have been achieved. That speed was a factor few doubt. The two Carolinas indicate a slowing process that, carried into 1934, might have become a rout.

Second, the Administration. Let no dry or wet take credit from Washington or minify the potency of the Postmaster-General. Party regularity and the party platform bore a bountiful harvest for repeal. There is, we believe, room for grave doubt as to the permanent political values to be derived from methods that in the opinion of a large number of citizens made of patronage a coercive whip and disregarded the moral convictions of a multitude. Already there are sounds of mutiny below decks. But as to the President himself, no citizen who voted for Franklin D. Roosevelt has any reason to complain. Time may condemn or applaud the act, but history must write him down a man who kept his word.

The Lawless Offspring

Third, lawlessness. The speak-easy, the bootlegger, and the racketeer, the gunman and the kidnaper were all made the offsprings of the Eighteenth Amendment by the public press generally, by an ever growing number of publicists, and in the mind of the average citizen who stood between the vociferating wet and the dry with the balance of power in his hand.

What matters it whether or not the charges were ever proved? What matters it that to blame a law for its infractions is like a patricide pleading for mercy because he is an orphan? The fact remains that lawlessness struck deep into the vitals of prohibition. "Repetition is reputation." The charges, repeated in season and out on the lips and pages of those we respected, came to be believed. And simple fairness leads me to say that, unless a law can win its way with those who have turned from this law, it can not survive in a government such as ours, and indeed has no right to survive. Why this law failed to win its way is of course another matter.

Fourth, the wets. That there was sabotage in repeal few who read even casually the story of the past ten years will deny. I do not believe that we shall recover in a generation, if ever, the moral and social losses suffered at the hands of those who in flaunting one law weakened law itself. "Change it if you can, but observe it until you can" still seems to me a good American doctrine. If the law of compensation holds here, may Heaven protect all of us from the returns on this investment.

But it was not the lawbreaker who did the principal damage to the Eighteenth Amendment. He could never have brought about repeal. There were citizens of reputation and character, men and women of conviction as earnest as mine, who went out to persuade and organize the country against the Eighteenth Amendment. The fact that I disagreed with these citizens, fought them with such strength as I had, and was grieved by their triumph, has never blinded me to either their ability or their character. Their campaign was not sabotage.

WARNED

—*Pease in the Newark Evening News*

Fifth, the drys, the drys who changed. A vast number of these were casual drys. Many others, as I see it, were too easily deceived by propaganda. Yet others were coerced by their political leaders. But all either voted—or stayed at home. I can not escape the conclusion that we drys allowed our strength to dissolve and were defeated at last in our own household.

The Rockefeller Statement

The statement of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was in my opinion the most powerful single influence in turning what had been a trend into a tidal wave. With that statement I disagreed and I published my disagreement. It is a serious thing for one man to release so powerful an influence against a social adventure so noble in purpose; but Mr. Rockefeller, having reached his conclusion, and being the man that he is, could not escape responsibility for making his conclusion known and for going then

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The United States and Russia Make Deal

After Sixteen Years of Estrangement the Two Countries Renew Friendly Relations—W. C. Bullitt, Long an Investigator of Soviet Conditions, Is Named First Ambassador

AFTER nearly two weeks of conversations between Maxim M. Litvinov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, and President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and William C. Bullitt, long an investigator of Russian conditions for this country, the United States Government extended diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union on November 17. Mr. Bullitt was appointed as the first United States Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

Russian recognition was anticipated in an article by Ernest K. Lindley in the October 28 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The successful conclusion of Mr. Litvinov's negotiations in Washington was hailed in Moscow as a triumph of diplomacy and the greatest victory yet won by the new Russia. It ended a period of sixteen years, a United Press cable from the Russian capital recalled, in which the United States Government ignored the existence of the Soviet, and it swept away one of the last barriers to complete world recognition of the Bolshevik régime. It brought Russia, sixteen years ago the outcast among the society of civilized nations, to a position "where it is recognized and dealt with on equal terms by every major world Power and is on friendly terms with all of them except—temporarily—Japan."

"Bill" Bullitt, the first ambassador, went to Russia in 1919 on a special mission and came back to report to Mr. Lloyd George, who was then Prime Minister of Great Britain. He had breakfast with him and left his presence greatly disappointed. His experience was not unlike that of Arthur Henderson, who had been a member of Mr. Lloyd George's cabinet.

Mr. Bullitt was a newspaperman who had had no little training and an amazing amount of experience for a man of his years. Premier Lloyd George made a number of cynical and supercilious comments about his mission and for a number of years thereafter Mr. Bullitt was out of the picture. When Mr. Roosevelt entered the White House Mr. Bullitt emerged again. He spent last summer abroad.

Those who were in touch with the Presidential mind can not be surprized by the latest development. The fact that this country has been interchanging goods with Russia was of first importance. This interchange apparently has worked successfully for a reasonable time. It is natural to assume that the President reached his decision on the basis of these facts.

The eight points covered in the Roosevelt-Litvinov agreements were:

"1. An exchange of letters saying the two executives were glad that their countries were resuming normal relations.

"2. An exchange of notes by which the Soviet Union and the United States pledged each other to refrain from interference in the international affairs of the other country. This is a protection from Communist propaganda in the United States.

"3. An agreement that citizens of one country in the other should be permitted freedom of religious worship and exercise of ecclesiastical functions.

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WILLIAM C. BULLITT

Our First Ambassador to Soviet Russia

"4. A protocol providing that a consular convention should be negotiated giving Americans in the Soviet Union the same civil rights as those enjoyed by the nationals of any third country in Russia.

"5. A memorandum from Litvinov replying to a verbal question by the President defining prosecutions for economic espionage.

"6. An agreement that the Soviet Government, preparatory to a final settlement of claims and counter-claims between the two Governments, will not make any claim with respect to court judgments or official actions affecting obligations of the Government of Russia.

"7. A statement by Litvinov that the Soviet Union would not hold the United States responsible for property damage arising from damage to property during the activities of U. S. Troops in Siberia in 1918.

"8. A joint statement saying that Mr. Roosevelt and Litvinov had exchanged views 'with regard to methods of settling all outstanding questions of indebtedness and claims' and that they hoped for a speedy solution of these."

The economic rather than the political effects of the new agreement naturally interested Washington chiefly. Recent studies made for the State Department, according to Washington United Press dispatches, estimated that the Soviet Government would place orders here for goods worth $350,000,000 within the coming year. The next step in President Roosevelt's New Deal with the Soviet Union will be the exchange of and the establishment of Consulates by both nations in the leading cities of each country.

Ever since President Roosevelt entered the White House last March he has been preparing to break with the non-recognition policy of his four predecessors. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and other government organs have been studying means of financing American exports to Russia. Recognition became virtually certain on June 24 last when the RFC authorized a loan of about $4,000,000 to Russia for the purchase of American cotton.

At the same time the State Department made a thorough inquiry into the diplomatic, political and legal aspects of recognition. As to its effect on the international situation, experienced observers in Washington were reported to believe that it will retard Japanese expansion on the Asiatic mainland and in the islands of the Pacific, because it better enables the Soviet Union and the United States to cooperate in safeguarding their interests in that region. The fact that the Soviet Union and the United States are the two greatest non-League nations, it was also predicted, would have weight in the League's recommendations concerning the Far Eastern crisis.

With the opening of this new epoch in Russian-American relations it was recalled that when the Czar's Government fell in 1917, a provisional government was established in Russia under Alexander Kerensky—the Menshivik leader, in whom the other nations for a time put great faith. The Kerensky Government, which was recognized by the United States, lasted until November 7, 1917, when the Bolsheviks established a "dictatorship of the proletariat."

The following nations preceded the United States in recognizing Russia:

PEACE TREATIES

Esthonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Finland, Persia, Afghanistan, Turkey, Poland and Germany.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES

Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Sweden and Norway.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATION

China and Mexico.

ALLIED OR AFFILIATED

Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Bokhara and Khivan.

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A Good Time for Thanksgiving

"In this dedication of a Nation we humbly ask the blessing of God. May He protect each and every one of us. May He guide me in the days to come . . ." From President Roosevelt's inaugural address.

IN 1621 Governor Bradford arranged for a thanksgiving and prayer. All through the American Revolution Congress annually recommended a day of national thanksgiving. President Lincoln appointed a day of thanksgiving in 1864. Since then each of the Presidents has issued an annual proclamation of Thanksgiving.

Another Thanksgiving celebration is at hand. In ten months President Roosevelt has worked marvels in restoring confidence in the minds of his countrymen. Millions and millions have regained their faith in the stability of the United States, and now face the tremendous task of rebuilding the economic and financial structure of this country with a zeal that only strong leadership can inspire.

There could be no better time for thanksgiving. We have been passing through a bloodless revolution. Profound changes have taken place with such kaleidoscopic rapidity that the average mind has been able to grasp the significance and importance of only a few of them. President Roosevelt took command at a time when the morale of the country was at the lowest ebb it has reached in several generations. Fear, distrust, poverty, unemployment, were everywhere. It was as if a great army had suffered a heavy defeat, become demoralized, panicky, soldiers distrustful of their officers, and officers for each other. He took command, rallied the broken forces, announced plans for a new campaign under a new system of tactics.

We came out of the trenches. The President talked to the army; he spoke with an air of authority, but not in the language of a dictator. He gathered around him a general staff which included a new type of strategist—men who had studied finance and economics for years in the classrooms of schools and colleges. These are the men to whom we have entrusted the education of our youngsters. He was not fearful of taking the initiative, of experimenting. Certainly the failure of many of our old methods was plain to see.

With thousands of our banks closed, with depositors in a state of panic, with factories shut down, with millions not only idle but actually hungry and in dire want, with the country not only at a standstill but sliding further down-hill, the National Industrial Recovery Act was brought into being and signed by President Roosevelt on June 16.

There are those who at this time of thanksgiving are expressing dissatisfaction, raising doubts, making covert attacks that are more harmful than frank, blunt criticism. We can understand and appreciate differences of opinion. We are confident that President Roosevelt has no fear of frank criticism. We know that he invites it. Gen. Hugh Johnson has admitted that mistakes have been made. We are inclined to agree with him that the vast majority of this nation are behind the President in his gigantic task.

Wide World

The President at His Desk

Great changes can not be worked overnight. The Eighteenth Amendment had a test which lasted thirteen years. The National Industrial Recovery Act has been in operation only five months.

The amazing lesson of recent months has been the exhibition of faith and courage on the part of the people under the President's leadership. His example has served as an inspiration.

Here are a few facts to bear in mind at this thanksgiving time:

On March 1 of this year May wheat sold at .47-¾, on November 1 the price was .89-¼. Corn sold at .24-¼ on March 1, for .49-¾ on November 1.

On another page of this magazine is a graph showing the course of business by weekly intervals through the year. The curve was at its lowest point in March and reached the peak for the year in August.

Hundreds of thousands of young men have been given useful employment in the forests of this country. (According to the American Federation of Labor 4,000,000 persons have found work since March 1, and Miss Perkins says 85,000 found work in October.)

For the first nine months of 1933 General Motors showed a profit of $81,409,000 as against $10,555,000 for the corresponding period of last year, du Pont $26,437,000 as against $19,733,000, while the deficits of Bethlehem Steel dropped from $13,782,000 to $9,365,000, and Republic Steel from $8,640,000 to $2,780,000.

Standard Statistics has figured the aggregate net income of the 236 industrial companies so far reporting for the first nine months of 1933 at $183,400,000, as compared with $17,313,000 for the same period last year. Earnings of twenty-five railroads for the same period amounted to $20,756,000 contrasted with a deficit of $1,430,000.

The Chicago Fair, called the Century of Progress, in a period of great depression broke all attendance figures.

Ernest K. Lindley, of the New York *Herald Tribune*, who has been "covering" Mr. Roosevelt for several years, and perhaps enjoys his confidence as no other journalist, says in his book just published, "The Roosevelt Revolution":

"The choices before the nation when Mr. Roosevelt came into office were chaotic social upheaval, a big-business dictatorship along Fascist lines, or an orderly readjustment within the framework of democratic institutions. As the Roosevelt Revolution reached the end of its first phase, the choices remained unaltered. Orderly readjustment by democratic methods may turn out to be impossible of achievement; Mr. Roosevelt may turn out to be the Kerensky of the Revolution. However Mr. Roosevelt is a far abler man than most of the figures who have been thrown up in the transitional periods of history. His extraordinary accomplishments in seven months support the theory that orderly revolution is feasible. If the Roosevelt Revolution fails, it will go down as a magnificent failure. If it succeeds it will be a remarkable manifestation of the capacity of democratic government to solve the problems of the new industrial age."

THE LITERARY DIGEST believes that this democracy will emerge from the present crisis stronger and better. It believes in fairness, in straight-dealing, in loyalty. It believes every American should show the "faith of our fathers" and make what further sacrifices are necessary. We believe public opinion is behind the President.

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Explaining Those Election-Day "Upsets"

Political Restlessness and Condemnation of Machines Seen as Characteristic of the Results in State and Municipal Contests

Looking back on the recent off-year elections, the one common characteristic was a general rising of outs against ins, revealing a political restlessness that is probably more a continuance of the big 1932 turnover than a revolt against the present Democratic régime.

Wide World
Frank Couzens

Republicans naturally make the most of the LaGuardia victory in New York, the election of a Republican Mayor in Cleveland, and scattered Republican successes in several States. The Chicago *Tribune* saw the Republican party taking advantage of a natural let down of Democratic enthusiasm to feel out the strength of the Democratic party, and it "did not come off so badly." It predicts that "from now on political opposition will be more confident and more assertive."

But Roosevelt Democrats can not see that isolated Democratic reverses indicate a revolt against the Administration. They point to the first election of a Democratic Mayor in Pittsburgh in 27 years, to Democratic victories in such Republican strongholds as Buffalo and Rochester, and, above all, to the defeat of the Vare Republican machine in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia *Record* considers the result "a warning to foes of the New Deal" and declares that "the Democratic tide is stronger even than it was a year ago and threatens long eclipse of the discredited G O P."

But there is another way of looking at it, and that is to consider these election upsets as a sign of a general political restlessness and of popular condemnation of hitherto strongly-entrenched political machines. In the New York *Herald Tribune*, Ernest K. Lindley points out that "the Democratic party received its worst blow at the very point where it had previously been the strongest, New York City," while "the Republican party received its worst blows where it traditionally has been the strongest, in Pennsylvania." Besides these upsets it will be remembered that Bridgeport, Connecticut, elected its first Socialist Mayor, that the Curley organization was defeated in Boston, altho the new mayor will be a Democrat; and that a liberal young Republican, Frank Couzens, son of the Michigan Senator, was elected Mayor of Detroit. In a close election Cincinnati's "Charter Group" retained control of the City Council.

In the words of Democratic Senator Clark of Missouri, "it was a triumph by the outs over the ins and in this both parties suffered in different parts of the country." The conclusion drawn by the Miami *Herald* from all this is that "the American people are rapidly becoming aroused and are demanding clean government in city and State."

But while progressives came to the front in many places, conservatives take comfort from the fact that of nine cities voting on municipal public ownership proposals, the results were negative in six.

In view of the steady trend toward repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, which was clinched on November 7, the dry victories in the two Carolinas were regarded as an upset. THE LITERARY DIGEST poll of 1932 reported North Carolina dry and South Carolina wet, each by a very small percentage. The Louisville *Times* observes

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PITTSBURGH'S FIRST DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE IN 27 YEARS:
Mayor-elect William N. McNair

that "the error in both cases was considerable, but the net result in one case was not affected and in the other, the first instance out of thirty-eight when the net result of the straw vote failed to tally with the real vote, formidable dry strength had been indicated."

Alertness on the part of the drys and overconfidence on the part of the wets are generally held accountable for the result in South Carolina.

The North Carolina result—a dry majority of 150,000—astonished all the prognosticators. From press dispatches and from letters from North Carolina reaching this office, it would appear that some of the causes of the dry victory were these:

The drys had able, active, leadership, and a splendid organization, whereas the wets were poorly led and poorly organized. The church influence was strongly against repeal. The drys made much of the expense that would be entailed by a convention voting on repeal. The drys argued that the State's dry laws would be endangered by a vote against the Eighteenth Amendment.

Some press writers in North Carolina argue that repeal might have carried a few months ago. The one thing certain, in the opinion of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, is "that North Carolina is committed firmly to Prohibition as a State policy."

The Cost of the New Deal

With the national debt of the United States at around $23,000,000,000, it is said that recovery activities now under way will increase it by more than 50 per cent. The National Industrial Conference Board has thus estimated the cost of the various New Deal measures at $11,735,000,000:

Public Works Administration	$ 3,150,000,000
Agricultural Adjustment	
Treasury Appropriation	100,000,000
Processing taxes, 2 years	1,000,000,000
Farm Credit Administration	
Guaranteed bonds	2,000,000,000
RFC	300,000,000
Treasury appropriation	185,000,000
Home Loan Corporation	
RFC	200,000,000
Guaranteed bonds	2,000,000,000
Federal Relief Administration	
RFC	500,000,000
Emergency Conservation Works Administration	
One year	250,000,000
Tennessee Valley Authority	
Guaranteed bonds	50,000,000
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	
Contingent liability	2,000,000,000
	$11,735,000,000

If we include liabilities of the RFC not listed above, it means adding $3,400,000,000, or a grand total of $15,135,000,000.

Now the Philadelphia *Record* refuses to be alarmed at headlines featuring this $15,000,000,000 expense. It points out that the Government does not guarantee the principal of the home and farm mortgage bonds, and that the RFC borrowing capacity is still unused. This brings the cost of the new deal down between $5,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000. Then *The Record* would deduct $1,500,000,000 of public works money not yet even allocated and $2,000,000,000 in processing taxes to be paid by the consumer. And so it brings the total down to $2,000,000,000, commenting:

"The trouble with the New Deal is not that it is spending TOO MUCH, but that it is spending TOO LITTLE. The New Deal won't completely succeed until it really puts fifteen billions into circulation."

But over against some of the items knocked off by the Philadelphia paper, the Baltimore *Sun* would set many loans which may never be repaid and large expenditures to be made in the future. Then it asks: "Where is the money to come from?" Of course it must come from taxation. Even if the financing is done by long-term borrowing, interest charges must be met. At 4 per cent. this would mean $459,400,000 a year and a 15 per cent. increase in taxation. *The Sun* comes to this conclusion:

"Productive industry will in the first instance have to carry virtually all of this burden. The added tax load will compel it to seek to reduce costs, and this it can best do by further rationalization and by introducing still more labor-saving machinery which must lead to increased unemployment and to reduced purchasing power.

"Thus the New Deal will have turned upon itself. The Government will find itself under pressure to spend still more money to help the people who have had their purchasing power cut."

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The Change in Treasury Officials

In the Advent of Morgenthau, Retirement of Acheson, and Leave of Absence of Woodin, Some See a Continuation of the President's Policies, Others Are Dismayed

A CURIOUS press reaction followed last week's shift in Treasury officials, in which Secretary William H. Woodin went on an indefinite leave of absence, while Dean G. Acheson was retired as Under Secretary to make room for Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Many papers accepted the change complacently, but several of those that expressed alarm did so in the strongest terms. "A shocking and dismaying episode," declared the New York *Herald Tribune*. "In sensational fashion President Roosevelt has given notice to the country that the inflationists are in the saddle, and that no dissenter will be permitted to remain in his official family." Likewise, the Boston *Herald* feared that "it will be a body blow to recovery and to confidence."

What the shift means, added the Detroit *Free Press*, is that "the sound-money champions in the Treasury are going into eclipse in favor of effulgent exponents of devaluation and inflation. And if the country feels misgivings over the prospect, it nevertheless will have to get used to the idea."

Not all agreed. For instance, the New York *Journal of Commerce* said "there is no reason to believe that the Cabinet shift will make any real difference just as long as the President continues to direct his currency policy himself, with Professor Warren as chief mentor."

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Wm. I. Myers

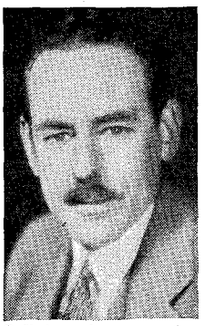
In Washington, also, there was a sharp difference of opinion, as explained by Thomas L. Stokes, correspondent of the New York *World-Telegram:*

"Inflationists and dollar revaluationists were enthusiastic over the shift in the Treasury which put it under the direction of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the stanchest advocate of cheaper money in the Roosevelt Administration.

"They saw a distinct swing toward their views on monetary reform and a departure from the conservative element represented by the retiring Secretary, William H. Woodin, and Under Secretary Dean Acheson, both of whom were opposed to the attempt to raise commodity prices by buying gold.

"On the other hand, it is known here that Mr. Roosevelt since March 4 has been his own Secretary of the Treasury, while Mr. Woodin has served largely as a front. With this consideration the shift at the Treasury seems less momentous than some would have it appear."

Whatever else it may mean, observers agreed with Dewey L. Fleming, correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, that the shake-up reflects "the determination of President Roosevelt and his fiscal advisers to give their managed currency experiment full and unfettered trial," with the aid of sympathetic officials.



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Secretary Woodin

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Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

That apparently accounted for the retirement of Mr. Acheson. Secretary Woodin, who had tendered his resignation because of ill-health, was persuaded by the President not to resign but to take "a complete leave of absence." In the normal course of events, Mr. Acheson as Under Secretary, would have become Acting Secretary. But for weeks, according to Elliott Thurston of the Washington *Post*, he "had fought against adoption of a monetary policy which he and Treasury officials who joined with him feared would react against the White House and the country."

In Mr. Morgenthau, the President has an Acting Secretary who is in complete agreement with his efforts to increase commodity prices by purchasing gold. He has been a close personal friend of the President for fifteen years, operates a farm near the Roosevelt home in Dutchess County, New York, and publishes *The American Agriculturist*. At Cornell he studied under Prof. George F. Warren, chief exponent of the commodity dollar. Mr. Morgenthau is succeeded as governor of the Farm Credit Administration by the deputy governor, Dr. W. I. Myers, formerly of the faculty of Cornell.

"The President and Mr. Acheson both felt that it was both unwise and unfair to concentrate the new Treasury policy, with its uncertain and perhaps shifting future, to one in total disagreement who, as a subordinate, could go along for the sake of team play," according to Arthur Krock, Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*.

"It was conversely wise and fair to lodge this responsibility in one where the President found agreement as well as devotion. As the Treasury is now proceeding, Mr. Morgenthau's lack of financial experience is not considered a bar.

"The Administration has had enough of bankers and financiers. It is suspicious of them, of their methods and ways of thought. It is also convinced that a large section of the public is in full agreement on that point.

"There will probably be assertions now," Mr. Krock added, "that 'the inflationists have taken over the Treasury'; that greenbacks are certain on December 15; that Mr. Douglas, Professor Sprague and Governor Black of the Federal Reserve Board will soon resign also. Resignations, as Calvin Coolidge said of debt defaults, are 'catching.'

"But decision as to inflation and the power to invoke it rests solely with the President. He could inflate if he wants to, were his Treasury assistants Herbert Hoover and Ogden Mills. And he could stand for sound money if Senator Thomas of Oklahoma were his Secretary of the Treasury."

One of the many papers which accepts the change complacently is the New York *World-Telegram*, which says:

"It is no secret, of course, that Treasury Department officials and experts have been opposed to recent Roosevelt monetary policies. It is probable, therefore, that the public both here and abroad will interpret this personnel shift as another move toward inflation.

"No additional evidence is needed, however, to show that the President is deliberately experimenting with a sliding dollar in an effort to raise price-levels.

"As we have stated before, we do not think this monetary experiment should alarm the public so long as the President continues to conduct it with an open mind and without fanaticism."

Altho welcoming the Treasury shift as making for "a better balance," the Philadelphia *Record* again deplored the Warren plan of controlling prices by controlling the price of gold, and added:

"When the Warren plan goes we shall at least, by controlled credit inflation, be able to make use of the monetary freedom we gained when we went off the gold standard."

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At the Observation Post

The Speed With Which Repeal Went Through in Less Than a Year Is the "Miracle," With the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers Playing an Extraordinary Rôle

HOW explain the "miracle of repeal?" To begin with, it needs definition. There is general realization now that repeal in itself is no miracle. It reflects no sudden reversal of popular sentiment. The first LITERARY DIGEST poll on the subject showed that at least a near-majority opposed prohibition from the outset. In subsequent polls this majority grew not only in size but in emphasis of utterance. No competent observer is entitled to surprize that the country should discard the Eighteenth Amendment.

But the speed with which it has done so once the machinery was started deserves anyone's wonderment. It took the better part of two years to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment, a record at the time. Repeal, on the other hand, has gone through the cumbersome process in less than a year. Herein lies the miracle.

Consider that in the case of repeal an entirely new method of ratification was designated. The ease with which prohibition had been written into the Constitution was attributed, whether rightly or wrongly, to its ratification by State Legislatures, subject to the political pressure of a militant minority. Its foes determined, therefore, that in the effort to remove it the people should have a more direct voice, that, for once in the history of the country since the adoption of the Constitution, ratification of an amendment by constitutional conventions should be attempted.

Principle Prevailed

Few repealists, indeed, believed this method to be the quicker. On the contrary, most of them foresaw dismaying delays and difficulties, and at the crucial moment of decision (during the last regular session of Congress) were almost persuaded to favor legislative ratification. However, they were committed to the alternative form. Their principles were involved. Hence, the third section of the repeal resolution, directing its submission to State conventions.

It happens that forty-two State Legislatures had already convened in regular session, and that the overwhelming majority of them were not scheduled to meet again for two years. The time before their adjournment was rapidly dwindling. Should they be entrusted with the problem of calling conventions or should Congress itself devise the solution? The voice of haste said, let Congress do it. But once more principle prevailed. Regardless of the emergency (from the repealists' point of view), the question of when, where and how the conventions should be called was left entirely to the States.

This meant that their Legislatures must in each instance enact voluntarily the appropriate legislation. Bear in mind that many of them, in one house or the other, or both, were still outwardly sympathetic with the dry cause; that there was no precedent to guide them in providing for conventions of the sort, and that most of them were counting the days to their long vacation.

Yet the miracle occurred.

"Before February 20, 1933, when Congress unexpectedly submitted the repeal-

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A STAR REPEALIST
Joseph H. Choate, Jr.

ing amendment," we are reminded by the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers, Inc., "one State had completed convention legislation, and twenty-eight had statutes pending or in preparation. By the end of May, thirty-nine had completed action for repeal, thirty-one setting dates for 1933; by July 31, convention dates for this year had been increased to thirty-six, and repeal was a possibility; on December 5, it will be an accomplished fact."

The Work of the Lawyers

The American public is entitled to know the extraordinary rôle in this accomplishment played by the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers. The powder train had been laid over the years with the help of such powerful repeal bodies as the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, Mrs. Sabin's organization of women, and the Crusaders. But the lawyers saw to the fuse. To them belongs the credit for the amazing precision of the rapid series of explosions which has blasted prohibition from the Constitution within the year.

At first limited in membership to New York City lawyers the Voluntary Committee soon expanded to include eminent barristers in all parts of the country. It advanced with signal success toward its original objective, the passage of repeal resolutions by the nation's bar associations. Then, with the imminence of Congressional action, it turned its attention from the agitation to the mechanics of repeal.

Its particular contribution took the form of two model bills for the calling of conventions. One, the preferred draft, provided for the election of delegates-at-large only. The second, designed to meet the objections of that appreciable body of opinion which insisted on local representation, proposed a mixture of delegates-at-large with others elected by districts. In both cases simple rules were drawn up for the nomination of candidates by petition.

These bills were prepared by the Committee's Executive Committee before the Seventy-second Congress passed its repeal resolution and, indeed, before there seemed any likelihood of its doing so. Their object was to put the various State Legislatures in readiness to respond to the resolution when it was enacted and to prevent the confusion and delay due to lack of precedent.

Legal First-Aid

"Of the State statutes providing for conventions," says the final report of the Executive Committee, "twenty-seven closely follow either the Voluntary Committee's preferred bill or the alternative bill. It is fair to say that these models influenced, with only a few exceptions, [Maine, for example], all the convention legislation enacted, that they did much to prevent the enactment of bills which would have set up unrepresentative conventions, and that in many States they did for the legislators preliminary work which might otherwise have taken months or years."

It is the committee's belief—and thousands share in it—that, in the absence of this first aid, "ratification could not possibly have been achieved before 1935."

The members of this committee are (or were, since it is now virtually disbanded) Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Chauncey B. Garver, Henry Alan Johnston, George W. Martin, Hugh Satterlee, Kenneth M. Spence, Harrison Tweed, Clifton P. Williamson and Frederick H. Wood. To them and their devoted correspondents in each State who introduced and pressed their model legislation there are owing all the cheers of which repealists are capable, and by the same token the anti-repealists' vociferous booes.

But, as usual in such affairs, one man led the rest. He is Mr. Choate,—tall, friendly, diffident but immensely purposeful son of our former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. He should take the final curtain.

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Josephine Roche has for allies in her Colorado coal mines the men who fought the company in her father's régime. Four years ago when she took over control of the Rocky Mountain properties she shocked and infuriated other operators by inviting her workmen to unionize in a State where no mining unions existed. She is a graduate of Vassar (1908), took an M. A. at Columbia, and was for some time engaged in Juvenile Girls' correction work in Denver. The Ludlow massacre of 1915 made her definitely a labor sympathizer. To-day her miners load "three shovels for the company, three for Josephine."

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What's the Name, Please?

Hough—Walter, anthropologist, and George A., editor—not *how*, *hoe*, nor *hoff*, but *huff*, as the big, bad wolf said. But Dr. Lynn H., theologian, rimes his name with *cough*.

Houghton—Boston publisher—not *howtun* nor *hawtun*, but *ho'tun*.

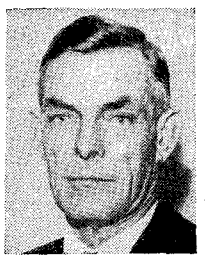
Houghteling—Chicago banker and ex-journalist—not *how telling*, but *ho'te-ling*.

Houston—David F., former Secretary of the Treasury, and Herbert S., newspaper syndicator—not *howston*, nor *hooston*, but *hewston*.

Huston—movie actor—*hoo*, not *hew*.

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Jasper P. McLevy, fifty-five-year-old journeyman roofer, and nine times a candidate for office, was recently elected Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport, Connecticut. The rest of the Socialist ticket was also swept in despite the fact that this is normally a Republican, high-tariff community. McLevy will pattern his administration after that of Socialist Milwaukee. The day after the victory, the Mayor-elect could not be found. He was busy on a roofing job in a neighboring town. McLevy is six-feet-two, gaunt, raw-boned, and the first Socialist Mayor ever to be elected in New England. He conducted his entire campaign from street corners, spent only $800. Opponents charged that he did not shave.



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Sigmund Spaeth, a critic and lecturer well known to radio fans as the "Tune Detective," is versatile both in music and literature. His latest book, "The Art of Enjoying Music," is a practical introduction for laymen, preceded by twelve other works, including "Read 'Em and Weep" and the frankly ribald "Barber Shop Ballads." When Major LaGuardia recently needed a leader for campaign rallies, he selected jolly, rotund Dr. Spaeth, a Princeton ('10) Ph. D., to lead 25,000 Fusionists in song at Madison Square Garden in New York.

He also teaches, edits, and plays occasionally in musical reviews.

John Raymond McCarl, Controller-General of the United States, who recently decided that Ford bids were acceptable to the Government, even tho the motor magnate had not joined the NRA, is fifty-four, short, neat, ruddy, has crisp, gray hair, and often wears a flowing black tie. President Harding appointed him to the office in 1921, when it was created. Born in Iowa, educated in Nebraska, where he practised law, he first came to Washington in 1914 as secretary to Senator Norris.

He is responsible only to Congress, and holds his office for fifteen years; is ineligible for reappointment.

© Underwood

Margaret Sullavan, a natural and unaffected ingenue, is the most recent Broadway star to desert the footlights for the Klieg lights. In "Only Yesterday," her first picture, critics hailed both her and her performance, labeled her the latest "find." She is just twenty-two, blonde, of medium height, usually called "Peggy," and first appeared in a Harvard Dramatic Club play. While on the road in a stock company, she played at Princeton, New Jersey, and was brought to Broadway by the Shuberts. Since then her star has been constantly in the ascendent.

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Comics—and Their Creators

Caspar Milquetoast slipped into the world almost unnoticed, apologetically you might say. I know I didn't pay much attention to him at the time. He was hatched for the sole purpose of filling a three-column space in the New York *World*. It was several days after his appearance that I saw possibilities in the old boy and decided to keep him alive. This was about six or seven years ago as I recall it.

H. T. Webster

Caspar to-day shows a patient resignation that was lacking in the early stages of his career. The droop in his mustache is more pronounced.

The facts about myself are meager and correspondingly dull. Began drawing cartoons for newspapers at seventeen and have been doing the same continuously for thirty-one years. Married. Golf handicap twenty-seven. Fish for salmon each spring in Canada. Fish for sail-fish each winter in Florida. My opening bid is generally sound but I will on occasions crawl out on the end of a limb. Never make speeches and have about abandoned hope of keeping my trousers up where they belong with a belt. H. T. W.

Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Mr. Webster developed "writer's cramp" in his right hand a few years ago and learned to draw with his left hand without ever stopping his work. His drawings are syndicated by the New York *Herald Tribune*. Among his creations are "Life's Darkest Moment," "The Thrill That Comes Once in a Lifetime," "They Don't Speak Our Language," "The Boy Who Made Good" and "Bridge."

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Al Smith's Visit to the White House Is Seen as Indicating a Closer Accord Between the One-Time Presidential Rivals, With Possible Far-Reaching Political Significance

ALFRED E. SMITH'S visit to the White House brought into bold relief the political background of the New Deal. The Roosevelt "honeymoon" is definitely over. The President, while holding the affections of a large part of the people, faces a session of Congress which is bound to be less pliable than the last. Thanks to the American political system, he is already looking ahead to the midway elections beyond the coming session of Congress. A serious reversal there might easily hamper him in the last half of his Administration.

No State is more important than New York in the President's calculations to that end. If the scattered elections of this month were consistent about anything, it was in revealing the continued strength of the will to turn out the "ins."

In eleven months, Governor Lehman will be up for reelection in New York. Should the present public temper continue, he will be under the handicap of being an office-holder. Nothing short of a Congressional turnover could be worse for President Roosevelt than to have his party lose his own State midway in the first Democratic National Administration in twelve years.

Inwardly Roosevelt Administration officials realize that Fusion control of New York City will not improve their prospects in New York State, and that some thorough reorganization work must be accomplished without delay. Mr. McKee's defeat vastly complicated the task for Mr. Farley. Mr. Curry's determination to hang on as Tammany leader injects another obstacle.

If Mr. Curry needed any more evidence that the President is firmly behind Mr. Farley's drive on him, he had it last week in the appointment of James J. Hoey to the Internal Revenue collectorship of New York, if not in a direct White House social snub. Mr. Hoey bolted Tammany and went down to defeat with Mr. McKee in the Recovery party cause in the New York City election. Mr. Roosevelt promptly appointed him to one of the choicest Federal posts in New York. He did so without consulting the Tammany organization.

The President thereby served notice that he does not recognize Tammany as the representative Democratic organization of the city, even tho it is nominally the regular Democratic organization for Manhattan. It was tantamount to throwing down the gauntlet to the Tammany Tiger and indicating that the Administration will make direct appointments in the city. It means that the President is behind Mr. Farley's effort to build an independent organization in New York.

The President's personal aloofness from the city campaign had encouraged some of the Tammany chieftains to believe he was averse to making war on the Tiger. They felt that the President would be less inclined to become involved in view of Mr. McKee's defeat. Mr. Curry came to Washington two days after the election. For five days he lived in the comparative seclusion of a fashionable hotel other than the one at which he usually stops. Whether or not Mr. Curry had anything to do with it, the President was confronted with a proposal to invite him to the White House.

Mr. Roosevelt thought it a serious enough problem to take up with certain of the

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Al Smith and John J. Raskob as They Arrived at the White House

Democratic leaders, as well as with some of his attachés at the White House. By coincidence, Al Smith was to be in Washington on Mr. Curry's last day here. It was suggested that the President might get around a delicate problem by inviting both to tea. Mr. Roosevelt heeded advice that, with the country applauding the Tiger's defeat, he had everything to gain and nothing to lose by ignoring Mr. Curry. He invited Mr. Smith and not Mr. Curry.

The Tammany leader went back to New York in undisguised disappointment. He had always made it a point to drop into the White House to "pay his respects" to the President when in the city, or to stop at Hyde Park for a chat or for tea while on the way between New York and Saratoga.

With the White House doors swinging open for Mr. Smith for the first time since inauguration, and not for Mr. Curry, a fellow Tammany sachem, speculation centered on the possibility of an alliance between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Smith to reorganize New York City Democrats and prepare the party for the test in the State election next year. Altho Mr. Smith has left no doubt that he is averse to taking orders from Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Farley, and has been frankly critical of the New Deal, he has in common with the President the desire to see Governor Lehman re-elected. While it was considered likely in some quarters that the two men who fell out over rival Presidential nominations might find common ground in this objective, the tea party passed off without any political development.

The event was significant, however, as a breaking of the ice between the two men who have had no communication since Mr. Roosevelt took office, despite their temporary reconciliation for the purposes of the campaign last year. With the development of the New Deal, it has become increasingly clear that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Smith represent widely separated schools of Democratic thought, with Mr. Roosevelt leaning to the left and Mr. Smith to the right. While it remains doubtful that Mr. Smith will go in and reorganize New York City Democrats for the direct benefit of Governor Lehman and the indirect benefit of President Roosevelt, the White House tea party had the effect of a pleasant gesture which relieved their mutual friends, prevented an embarrassing situation to both the President and Mr. Smith on the occasion of the latter's first visit to Washington under the new régime and, at the very least, softened the feelings between two Democratic leaders who are still rival Presidential candidates, in the majority view, but who are mutually desirous of cleaning up Tammany and assuring Democratic victory in New York State next year.

Where it will place Mr. Smith in the political picture of the immediate future, no one can say. He is frequently mentioned for the Senate seat now held by Senator Copeland. The Senator remained regular in the city campaign, and supported the Tammany nominee, Mayor O'Brien. While there are no indications that he gave offense to the Roosevelt Administration, the Senator certainly put the President and Postmaster-General under no obligations to him. They did not trouble to consult him over the Hoey appointment, despite its importance in the Federal patronage line-up. Should it strike Mr. Smith's fancy to run for the Senate next year, the Roosevelt Administration, while unlikely to be enthusiastic over such a proposal, would be in a better position to stand for his nomination than it would have been before the city election and the Roosevelt-Smith "rapprochement."

DIOGENES.

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Chancellor Hitler's Expected Election Triumph

While the German Press Rejoices Over the Elimination of Disunion, London and Paris Are Cynical, Austria Is Scornful and Italy Sees Europe at a Turning-Point

FLAGS flew throughout Germany the day following the November 12 election, in which 97 per cent. of Germany's registered voters approved the Nazi foreign policies, including the Reich's withdrawal from the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference, and close to 88 per cent. chose 661 Nazi candidates for the Reichstag.

Altho the election was entirely a one-way affair with no possible choice of other than Nazi candidates, Berlin correspondents noted that the pouring out of the voters was the heaviest in the history of the country. On the plebiscite, taken to show the nation's approval of the Nazi Government, 96.3 per cent. of the registered vote was cast and on the Reichstag election 95.2 per cent.

It was the first time that a German Government applied the plebiscite for the expression of public opinion. The institution of the national plebiscite was inaugurated in Germany by the Weimar Constitution of 1919, a Berlin United Press correspondent recalled. Under the monarchy it did not exist. None of the pre-Hitler administrations ever invoked this instrument, altho

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CAMPAIGN POSTER ON A KIOSK

The Slogan: "The Marshal and the Lance Corporal: 'Fight with us for peace and equality'"

there have been a number of plebiscites in Germany in past years; but without exception they were introduced and sponsored either by one political party or by a group of parties.

The final official vote was:

"Plebiscite, 43,439,046 votes. For withdrawal, 40,588,304 (93.5 per cent.). Against, 2,100,181 (4.8 per cent.). Spoiled ballots, 750,061 (1.7 per cent.).

"Reichstag, 42,975,009 voted. For Nazi candidates, 39,626,647 (92.8 per cent.). Spoiled ballots, 3,348,362 (7.2 per cent.)."

The largest former vote in the German general election was 39,300,000 last March, and Nazi campaign managers had not expected that more than 42,000,000 would vote on this occasion.

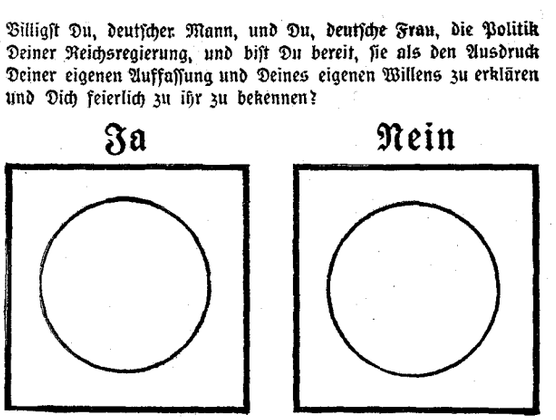
The official returns from concentration camps, where "politically undesirables" are held without charges or trial, showed that at Oranienburg, just outside of Berlin, 330 of the 377 prisoners who voted, approved the Nazi policies and candidates, while in Ostrazen the vote was 1,020 for the Nazis out of 1,036 and in the Kuslay camp eighteen our of thirty-two.

One result of this showing, according to Berlin Associated Press cables, was that Chancellor Hitler has been persuaded to grant a political amnesty by the arguments of various members of the Cabinet. While the abandonment of concentration camps had previously been indicated, the overwhelming pro-Hitler ballot in more than ninety concentration camps undoubtedly supplied a weighty argument that the proper time had come for a gesture that would, besides favorably affecting domestic sentiment, also placate foreign opinion.

In voicing a tribute to the Chancellor the Berlin daily *Der Montag* said: "No statesman in history ever had such powers conferred upon him by the people." That was the general tone of the German press toward the Chancellor. But German editors also rejoiced because, as the *Nachtausgabe* expressed it, Germany is "freed from the worst evil of political life—disunion. In future conferences the French must realize that Germany's voice is backed by the entire nation." Among other editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST is one from the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which said:

"We desire to understand the French. We know that speedy alteration of their mental attitude is necessitated by Hitler's victory which is extremely confusing to them. But it is inconceivable that any people should be so obsessed as to believe the lie such as appeared in the *Echo de Paris* that 40,000,000 Germans voted for war."

The French Foreign Office gave a statement to the United Press to the effect that it was not surprized at the results of the German election and of the plebiscite, and a spokesman said: "While our reaction is not negative, it will not change the continuity of France's foreign policy, seeking security and peace with effective guaranties."


Billigſt Du, deutſcher Mann, und Du, deutſche Frau, die Politik Deiner Reichsregierung, und biſt Du bereit, ſie als den Ausdruck Deiner eigenen Auffaſſung und Deines eigenen Willens zu erklären und Dich feierlich zu ihr zu bekennen?
Ja
Nein

This ballot reads: "Do you, German man, and you, German woman, approve your Government's policies, and are you willing to declare them as the expression of your conviction and opinion and solemnly to acknowledge them?"

In an inspired editorial the Rome *Giornale d'Italia* observed:

"The German plebiscite does not constitute a new motive for alarm, altho it should be taken into due account in all European capitals. No backdown by Germany from her original stand should be expected. The vote marks a turning-point in the history of Europe which can now be synthesized in a dilemma of conciliation or a serious break in the European accord. Germany already has said what she had to say, and it is now up to the other Powers to take a definite position."

Cynicism marked the opinion of numerous London editors. Thus *The Times* noted that as a hostile vote or even abstention from voting had been stigmatized beforehand by high Nazi officials as "treachery" and "since behind treachery stands the shadow of the concentration camps, it was not to be expected that there would be many absentees in this grand parade of the nation."

When the largest Reichstag ever assembled meets in the Kroll Opera House on or about December 1, Berlin press cables reported, its chief task will be to draft a new Constitution sounding its doom as a really parliamentary body and making it largely an advisory and somewhat decorative body. Despite the membership of 661 nothing but a unanimous vote may ever be expected on any measure proposed by the Government, it is said, as all are hand-picked men "blindly devoted to Chancellor Hitler's policies."

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Mussolini's Doom of the Chamber of Deputies

Calling the Representative Body Anachronistic, Il Duce Turns to the Gild System as a Governing Machine

In announcing that the Chamber of Deputies in Italy is to be replaced by the National Council of Corporations, Premier Mussolini set a new milestone in the onward march of Fascism toward complete corporative organization of the State. During the past seven years creation of a syndicate organization, governing the relations between capital and labor, has been in progress. Now is predicted the forming of actual corporations for the control of national economy in the broader sense.

From *L'Illustrazione Italiana* (Milan)

In offering his resolution for the new order—and a resolution of Il Duce has always been a command—to the Assembly of the National Council of Corporations, Mr. Mussolini said that the number of corporations to be formed, according to the great productive divisions of the country, should be determined by the real interests of national economy. He assigned as the specific powers of corporations, conciliatory authority, a consultative function obligatory in the case of major questions, and, through the National Council the enacting of laws regulating the economic activity of the nation. In simpler words the Gild System as a governing machine will completely supplant the Chamber of Deputies. As quoted in a Rome United Press cable, Mr. Mussolini said:

"The corporative structure will then wholly replace the present institution called the Chamber of Deputies, because the young Fascist blood refuses to get stale in this old environment.

"I never liked the present Chamber of Deputies because it was an anachronistic institution which we found when we took power. It is alien to our minds.

"The Chamber means a plurality of parties attached to our ministerial wagon. This change will occur shortly, but we are not in a hurry in our revolution."

The reason that the proposed reform would not be made immediately, he said, was that there would be insufficient time before the election in March, which consequently will take place in the usual fashion. When Fascism was created, he added "we buried political liberalism. To-day we bury economic liberalism."

During his long speech before the closing of the fall session of the National Council of Corporations Mr. Mussolini appeared in his most scintillating moods, according to a Rome wireless to the New York *Times*, and he flitted from subject to subject on economic, political, internal and international topics as the feeling moved him.

Referring to the world depression, he confided that a few years ago he questioned whether we were passing through a crisis "of system" or merely of "the system of to-day." Now, he answered, the crisis is "of system" and has "unfortunately entered into the system." He went on:

"The history of capitalism is divided into three periods: dynamic, static and decadent. The static period began in 1870, when there was the warning of the first symptoms of decadence. Then came the hour of cartels and trusts. The United States was the first country to raise insurmountable customs barriers. She was followed by England. The World War followed, after which we passed from millions to billions as a unit of production. An example of this situation my be found in cases like Kreuger and Insull."

Neither politically, spiritually nor economically is Europe dominating the world to-day, Il Duce declared, for the great American industrial organization has arisen; the Orient also is awakening, and Japan is marching with great strides. Then he issued the warning that:

"Europe can retain her primacy only if a minimum of political understanding is reached by countries which oppose it. The first essential is to remove all injustices. The League of Nations has lost much of its strength and prestige. Meanwhile, those who sponsored the League have refused to join it, while Russia, Japan and Germany have abandoned it."

Once more Mussolini commends himself as "a great realist in international affairs," observed the London *Evening Standard* in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, and it continued:

"It is difficult to see, in the light of such utterances, how Mussolini can contemplate any course but withdrawal from the League."

Governor Gore on Porto Rico

His enforced visit to the United States for medical treatment gave Gov. Robert H. Gore of Porto Rico the opportunity to present an authoritative account of recent troubles in the island. One such, the student strike, resulted from his appointment of a "Socialist" and non-university man to the Board of Trustees of the University of Porto Rico. The "Socialist" party, he told a reporter of the New York *Herald Tribune*, needed to be represented because it is the majority party of peasants and laborers. But the protest brought about the appointee's resignation, he added, and the students were placated.

Meanwhile there were implications during the trouble with the students that they might have had something to do with the two bombs thrown into the Governor's back yard, one of which exploded. The Governor minimized the importance of the bombs, and said they were meant to intimidate rather than to harm him, and he remarked that Porto Ricans "work at politics all the year round."

The students of the university, however, were very angry that any press reports should connect them with the bomb affair. The President of the Students' Council, Mr. Marchand, cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST that there was not the "slightest evidence" to connect the students with the bombing.

The Soviet Clean-Up Crusade

The widow of Lenin, Mrs. N. Krupskaya, has joined the forces of the authorities and the press in Soviet Russia, which are trying to implant in the minds of the citizenry that tho cleanliness is not next to Godliness in Soviet principle, at least squalor and dirt are "enemies of Socialism." Altho she plays no active political rôle, Mrs. Krupskaya's name has carried great weight among the Communists, and she attracted wide attention when she wrote in *Pravda:*

© Press Cliché

Lenin's Widow

"It is our duty to fight for the cleanliness of dwellings, for clean communal eating places, bakeries and water-supply systems."

Five years ago, Mrs. Krupskaya recalled, she took an active part in a campaign for "culture and cleanliness among children." It resulted in failure because "the masses were not prepared for it." But now she is optimistic, finding that the present movement for cleanliness started from below. It was begun by the workers of the Donetz coal basin, and from there spread to the Moscow mines. Also this clean-up drive of industrial labor is meeting with earnest support among the collective farm peasants.

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How Great Britain Builds Her Export Trade

Her System of Trade Quotas in Those Countries Which Are Seeking British Business, Especially in the Case of Denmark, Helps the Empire's Exporters

By Willis J. Abbot
Editor of *The Christian Science Monitor*

The second of a series of three articles based on personal observations by the writer

SITTING on the terrace of the Hotel D'Angleterre in Copenhagen, I fell into conversation with an American business man traveling for pleasure in the Scandinavian countries.

"Have you tried to buy any American goods here," said he, "things like toilet articles, special brands of cigarettes, safety razors, or notions of that kind? I went out after some toilet articles and asked for the brands with which I was familiar in the United States. Every shop I entered tried to shunt me off on some English proposition. They said they were just out of the American articles, or were not carrying them. It looked kind of queer to me."

I took the matter up later with a gentleman associated with the American Legation, who told me this tale of wo: Denmark virtually depends upon its exports of dairy products and bacon for the maintenance of its business existence. It produces a certain amount of cement, and ships a moderate quantity of fish, but in the main pig and dairy products constitute the body of its exports. Practically the only market available is that of Great Britain.

To Extend Her Trade

Since the war, and with the depression bearing heavily upon her businesses of every character, Great Britain has been seeking to extend her export trade by every possible device. In precisely the same period the United States Congress took it into its head to enact a new tariff law, which cut heavily into the sales of Denmark's products to this country, a fact which almost automatically reduced the sales of this country to Denmark.

To some extent the falling off in Denmark's trade with the United States was due to our discouraging tariff; to the general crisis, which made all trade fall off; to the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain, which was promptly followed by Denmark, with the result that trade with a gold-standard country, such as the United States, for months thereafter, was greatly handicapped. But after the last of 1931, Danish purchases from Great Britain steadily increased, while those from the United States continued to decrease. Some reason other than general world conditions must have been operating at that time.

My informant in Copenhagen explains this situation by saying that Denmark, knowing that it was dependent upon the British market for its exports, deliberately traded its own markets to the British, cutting off American trade. To some extent this concession to Great Britain was compulsory. If the British market were closed to Denmark there would be practically no place in which that country's products could be sold. To carry out their share of the bargain the Danes were forced to shut out a certain proportion of the products of other nations, especially those of the United States. To accomplish this by means of a discriminatory tariff would be to violate the most-favored-nations' clause in the commercial treaties upon which the United States has long laid great stress. But the resourceful Danes, or possibly those who were attempting to make a deal with them, discovered in foreign exchange, now very much unsettled because of currency conditions, a way in which this situation could be handled.

Globe photograph © C. Delius (Nice)

Loading Danish Cheeses at Copenhagen for the British market

The Danish Government established an Exchange Control Board which monopolizes foreign exchange used in making foreign purchases. If a shopkeeper thinks he would like to increase his stock of American goods by $10,000 worth, we will say, and goes to this board for American exchange, he is informed that he can't have it. Perhaps they will give him $2,000, and direct him to spend the other $8,000 in England, for which exchange will always be forthcoming.

Naturally this situation excites American producers and exporters. If a trade agreement between two European nations, backed up by a vigorous restrictive policy within the markets of one, can reduce American trade in Denmark alone from $50,000,000 to $10,000,000 within a few years, what is going to happen when the practise becomes infectious—as it certainly will? The best minds of the State Department and the Department of Commerce are wrestling with the problem.

But it is not easy to determine what sort of a concession should be offered Denmark in an effort to regain her markets.

As a purchaser Britain vastly outclasses the United States, since in 1932, the last year for which estimates are available, she bought $180,000,000 worth of goods from Denmark, while the United States purchased $1,300,000 worth. It is obvious, therefore, that any sort of negotiations for reopening the Danish market to United States exporters must carefully avoid any suggestion of closing the British market.

Perhaps in time the triangular situation affecting Denmark, Great Britain, and the United States may solve itself. The Ottawa Agreement will compel England continually to increase the amount of her purchases from Canada, New Zealand, and other Dominions of exactly the goods which Denmark has to offer. The Danish quota, therefore, will be reduced year by year until it reaches the vanishing point. The Danes clearly understand this, and are more or less disquieted by the prospect. It is less disquieting to the British, for the reason I have already cited. The British Week at Helsingfors suggested to the observer that the promoters of British trade are planning to do with Finland what has already been done with Denmark. Indeed, a trade treaty between the two nations is now being perfected. In Sweden there is as yet no such agreement, and while there has been a heavy falling off of the United States trade there amounting to 40 per cent. in 1932, it seems justly attributable to economic conditions rather than to any hostile trade agreements. Undoubtedly at the moment Denmark constitutes the object lesson, the typical problem with which the wise people of the Department of Commerce are chiefly concerning themselves.

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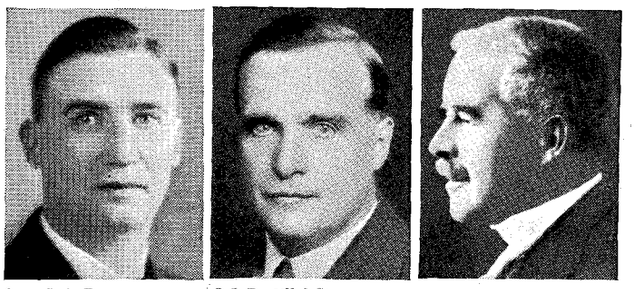
Studying the Newly Discovered Heavy Water

With Only One Part of the New Substance in 5,000 Parts of Ordinary Rainwater, Its Value Runs to Nearly $150,000 for a Quart

By G. Edward Pendray

IN a room of the Frick Chemical Laboratory at Princeton University—a room permeated by the penetrating, characteristic odor that arises wherever electrolysis is taking place—there is an elaborate arrangement of apparatus in which water is being broken down through a series of progressive steps into its component parts. It is partly recombined at one stage in a jet where a pale, elusive flame is burning. At another point, at the end of each day, half a thimbleful of a transparent, volatile liquid is collected.



Orren Jack Turner © J. Russell & Sons

Prof. W. W. Swingle *Prof. H. S. Taylor* *Prof. G. N. Lewis*

THEY ARE EXPERIMENTING WITH HEAVY WATER

This liquid looks like water, and is water—with certain differences. Unlike ordinary water, 99 per cent. of the molecules of this liquid consist of oxygen combined with the recently discovered heavy hydrogen. The apparatus at Princeton is the first machine so far devised for the "quantity production" of heavy water. The daily cubic centimeter output is extracted from seven gallons of water, in which the heavy water fraction has already been greatly concentrated through use in commercial electrolytic oxygen plants.

There is only about one part of heavy water in 5,000 parts of ordinary rainwater. Because considerable heavy water is lost in the process, about 1,200 gallons of ordinary water are actually treated to make three ounces of this heavy product. Despite the enormous work involved in concentrating the strange new liquid, Professor Hugh Stott Taylor, chairman of the Princeton department of chemistry, plans to double the output of his apparatus to about one thimbleful a day, because of the great demand for samples by other scientists.

To understand why it should be so much wanted we must recall that water is the most common and one of the most important materials of the earth's surface. It is the principal ingredient of our bodies and of all living things. Its fundamental sameness, wherever found, until recently has been axiomatic; its supposedly constant properties have given us some of our most familiar and useful measuring rods, such as the Centigrade thermometer, based on the freezing and boiling points of water, and the density scale, in which the specific gravity of all substances are compared with that of water.

Chemically, the composition of water is simple—one atom of oxygen and two of hydrogen. But imagine the complications now introduced by the new knowledge that there are three kinds of "isotopes" of oxygen of atomic weight respectively 16, 17 and 18, and two kinds of hydrogen, of atomic weight 1 and 2. This makes possible not one, but nine kinds of water, each of which probably has a different freezing and boiling point and specific gravity, and different chemical, biological and physical values.

Prof. G. N. Lewis, of the University of California, using heavy water (H^2H^2O) obtained by a special method of his own, has determined the freezing point to be 3.8 degrees Centigrade higher than ordinary water and the boiling point 1.42 degrees higher. Of considerable biological significance is the fact that ions, or charged particles, are less mobile in it than in ordinary water, and salts are less readily dissolved.

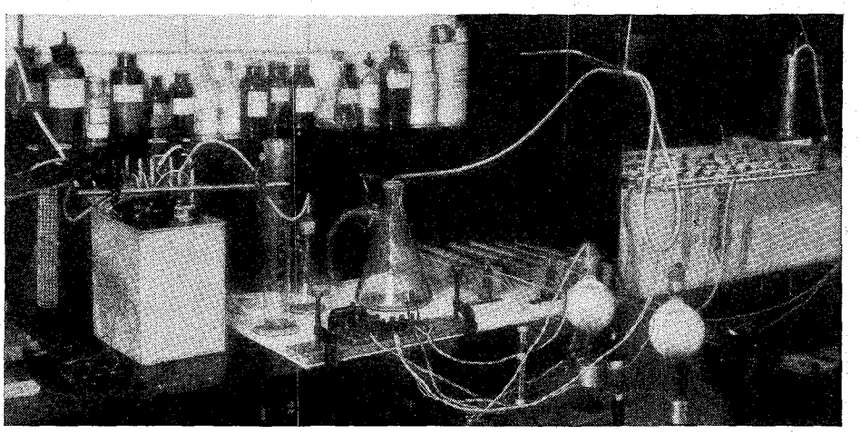
Professor Lewis predicted that heavy water would not support life, and proved it experimentally by showing that tobacco seeds could not sprout in it.

Still more significant are the biological experiments of Professor W. W. Swingle of Princeton, who recently showed that the heavy water is lethal to small fresh water animals. Green frog tadpoles survived only an hour when placed in it, tho tadpoles of the same sort placed in distilled water that contained only 30 per cent. heavy water lived happily. Paramecia, one-celled organisms that are favorite experimental material for biologists, resisted the heavy water successfully for twenty-four hours, but fresh water fish, such as guppies, and fresh water worms were killed.

These first tantalizing discoveries have naturally greatly stimulated scientists in many fields. Princeton now has on hand less than a half pint of heavy water, and so great is the demand that the new substance has become one of the most valuable known. One hundred and fifty dollars is asked for a gram. At this rate a teaspoonful would cost nearly $600 and a quart $150,000.

The effect that drinking heavy water would have on animals and human beings has yet to be ascertained. Some scientists believe it may induce fever, or produce other effects that might make it useful as a medicinal agent.

The experiments with heavy water are matched in interest by recent discoveries about ordinary water. Only in the vapor state of dry steam does water exist in its molecular form H_2O. Ordinary rainwater is mostly made up of double molecules, while that from freshly melted ice consists mostly of triple molecules. These different molecular bundles affect simple forms of life. In fresh icewater the cells of *Spirogyra*, a simple plant, develop normally, but water from freshly condensed steam kills them. *Euglena*, a kind of protozoon or tiny animal, develops more rapidly in icewater than in condensed steam.



PRINCETON'S "FACTORY" FOR THE PRODUCTION OF HEAVY WATER

In the tank at the right large quantities of water are reduced in volume by electrolysis, concentrating the heavy fraction. The process is continued, with refinements, in the smaller tank at the left, until heavy water about 99 per cent. pure remains

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Making the North Platte River Do More Work

By Dr. Elwood Mead

Commissioner, United States Bureau of Reclamation

This is the fourth article of a series describing the huge new engineering projects now going forward in America.

THE Platte River was the green and silver thread along which pioneers found their way from the Middle West toward the West coast in the days of the forty-niners. Later it was the main route for the immigrant trains going west to settle the country. Now, living up to its past as one of the great developing agencies of the West, it yields water for irrigation and power for electricity in eastern Wyoming and western Nebraska.

About thirty-two miles southwest of the city of Casper, Wyoming, at the mouth of Alcova Canyon, the river in ages past has cut through a high ridge leaving a V-shaped gap nearly 400 feet deep and a little greater in width at the top, constituting an old landmark which may be seen from miles around. Its first view from a distance always brings the thought that this natural damsite will some day be used for such a purpose.

Adjacent to the river and below the notch lies what was until recently the open range, dotted sparsely with isolated sheep ranches. About 66,000 acres of the best land in this area could readily be irrigated, and with water made available by this means it would be possible to grow crops of alfalfa, sugar beets, potatoes and grains. More than a thousand farms could be carved from the old sheep range which is now covered with sage brush, cactus and bunch grass.

At last, after many years of persistent effort on the part of officials and residents of the State of Wyoming, this project is about to be commenced following the allocation of $22,700,000 of Federal funds by the Public Works Administration. This will be the next step in harnessing one of the most important rivers of the West.

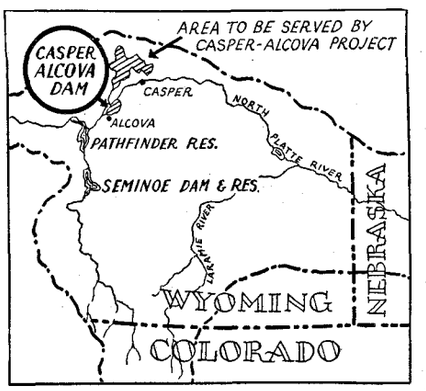
The development really consists of two major engineering projects: the Alcova diversion dam, which will provide water for a modern irrigation system, and the Seminoe dam, further up-stream, which will be used for power development and water storage.

The Alcova diversion dam, due to certain controlling conditions, has been designed as an earth and rock fill dam, 235 feet in maximum height above the base of its concrete corewall, to raise the water in the river 169 feet to elevation 5,500 feet above sea level, at which elevation the water must be diverted to cover all the irrigable land by gravity canals. The lake formed above the dam will have an area of 2,250 acres and a capacity of 65,000 acre feet.

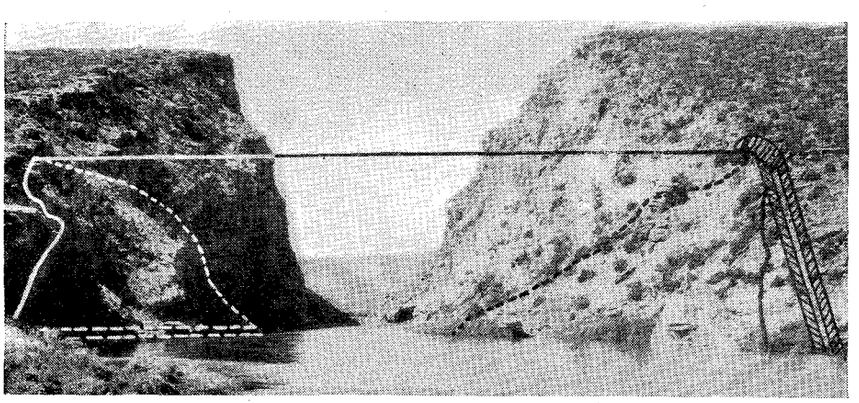
From the Alcova dam the main canal, with an initial capacity of 1,130 second feet, will circumscribe the irrigable area with a length of 106 miles, passing through Emigrant Gap Ridge by tunnel and terminating about six miles north of Casper. To complete the delivery of water to each farm will require several hundred miles of auxiliary ditches, known as laterals, leading from the main canal through many headgates located throughout its course.

The normal flow of the North Platte has all been appropriated for irrigation of over a million acres of land in the valleys along its course through Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska. It therefore becomes necessary that additional storage of the surplus flow during the non-irrigation season be provided, and for this purpose a damsite in Granite Canyon, where the North Platte River winds its way between the Seminoe and Bennett Mountains about 40 miles by highway north of Rawlins, Wyoming, has been selected.

The Seminoe dam, as it will be known, will be a concrete arch type structure 205 feet high above its foundation, creating a reservoir with an area of 21,000 acres and 1,150,000 acre feet capacity. On account of its favorable location just above the present Pathfinder reservoir, a large part of the water required to fill the latter reservoir must pass through the new Seminoe reservoir. This makes power development at the Seminoe dam highly favorable without the waste of any water needed for irrigation. The bottom 93 feet in the reservoir, with a capacity of some 60,000 acre feet, has therefore been dedicated to power head, thus leaving 1,090,000 acre feet for live storage for irrigation use.



The location of the proposed Casper-Alcova project, and the site of the projected Seminoe Dam and Reservoir



Alcova Canyon, looking up-stream, showing the approximate outline of the earth and rock fill dam now under construction

Transports to Land "Blind"

The system developed by the U. S. Department of Commerce by which an airplane may land at an airport safely in fog or storm has now been fully proved for light craft, and a new series of tests will soon begin to establish the practicability of blind landing for transport planes. Eugene L. Vidal, director of aeronautics of the Department of Commerce, has announced that a multi-motored transport has been equipped for the tests, which will take place at Newark Airport, Newark, New Jersey.

With proper equipment at the airport and in his plane, an experienced pilot can land safely by this system (described in The Literary Digest, September 16), even tho he is unable to see the airport or any part of it. A short-wave radio beam slanting outward and upward from the field guides the craft in at the proper landing angle. A radio signal warns the pilot when he is nearing the field, and another when he is over it. With this aid, his other instruments tell him all he needs to know to land safely.

When the system has been generally adopted, engineers believe flying will be freed of the tyranny of fog and storm.

Soup From Whale Extract

A new food substance, an extract from whale flesh meat, suitable for making soups, may soon appear on the market in Norway and other countries as the result of a new process for preparing such extracts, developed by D. A. Hansen, Norwegian chemist. A report to the American Chemical Society recently showed that the extracts can be made for about three cents a pound.

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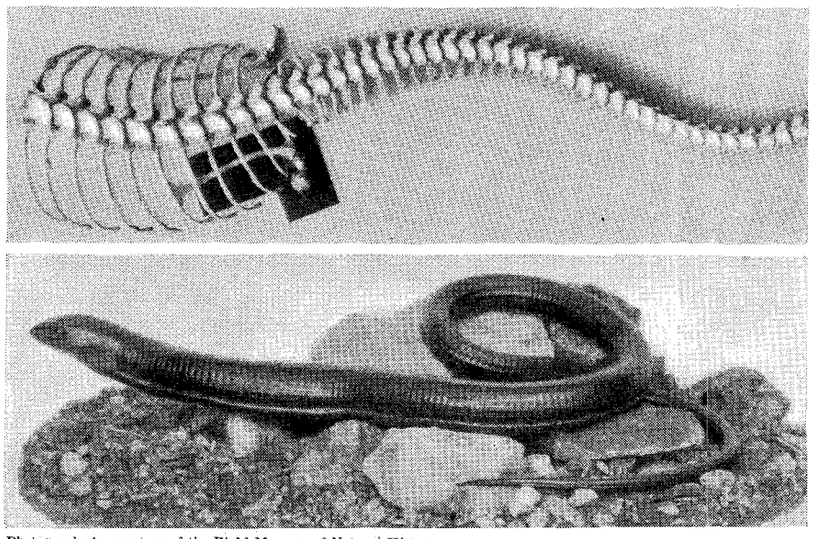
Limbless Lizards and Snakes With Legs

The Lizard Ancestry of Snakes Is Shown by Types in the Process of Evolution on Every Continent

The story told by fossils of the Age of Reptiles and later eras gives ample evidence that the ancestors of snakes were lizards. But it is not necessary to study fossils for the evidence, as Dr. Karl P. Schmidt pointed out in a recent issue of *Field Museum News*, publication of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. Every continent exhibits types of lizard-snakes in process of evolution. In one family, that of the skinks, every stage in the loss of limbs and elongation of the body is to be found. The series includes species with five, four, three and two toes, and with limbs reduced to stumps or entirely absent.

This mode of evolution is frequent among lizards with burrowing habits and is, in such species, frequently accompanied by loss of eyes and ear-openings. Others, however, retain the active senses of their ancestors and are readily distinguishable from true snakes by their movable eyelids and ear-openings. The common "glass snake" is a limbless lizard of this class.



Photographs by courtesy of the Field Museum of Natural History

The European "glass snake" is a true lizard. Above are shown the limb bones of an African Python

These creatures exhibit plainly enough the mode of derivation of snakes from a lizard ancestry. The relation of the snake tribe to lizards is made evident by the presence of vestiges of hind limbs in the pythons and boa-constrictors, which include a series of bones within the body, with a large external claw. The only representatives in North America of this primitive group are the rosy boa and the rubber boa.

Wins "Feedback" Decision

Credit for the invention of the famous regenerative or "feedback" radio circuit, over which a controversy has raged for ten years in the courts, has been awarded to Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong by a recent decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Prior to 1924 Major Armstrong was generally credited with this important invention, but in that year the United States Supreme Court gave a decision in favor of Dr. Lee DeForest.

The new decision will mean nothing to Major Armstrong in a financial way. He considers it as vindication, however, and has worked for ten years to bring it about. That many leaders in science and engineering never doubted the authenticity of his claim is shown by the many letters and telegrams that followed news of the favorable decision. Among them were congratulatory messages from Prof. Michael Pupin; Prof. Louis E. Hazeltine, inventor of the neutrodyne; John V. L. Hogan, radio inventor and engineer; and Dr. Irving Langmuir, Nobel prize winner.

The "feedback" circuit is the basis of all radio transmitting and receiving apparatus in transoceanic communication, ship-to-shore communication, and broadcasting. Major Armstrong is said to have discovered it late in 1912, while a senior at Columbia University. On January 31, 1913, he had a sketch of the circuit sworn to before a notary. Later the Institute of Radio Engineers made the first award of its Medal of Honor to him.

"Gassing" Improves Fruit

Treatment with ethylene, a gas obtained from the cracking of oil, added more than $4,000,000 to the market value of Florida's citrus fruits last year, E. W. Reid of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, recently reported to the American Chemical Society.

The gas is widely used for the "ripening" of citrus fruits and as an anesthetic.

Science Snap-shots

Finger-Printing for Pistols

Federal legislation requiring a trial firing of every gun, especially pistols, before sale to the public, so that a ballistic impression of its bullet will be on file in every city police department, is urged by Dr. Wilbur B. Rayton of the Bausch & Lomb scientific bureau, as a way of aiding the police in tracking down perpetrators of crimes.

He told the American Prison Association at its recent meeting that the scheme would work somewhat like the system of finger-printing of criminals. Such ballistic impressions, he noted, are used extensively in some European countries, especially France, with great success. It depends on the fact that every bullet as it passes through the barrel of a gun receives scratches which are peculiar to that gun, and can not be duplicated by any other.

New Kind of Safety Glass

The usual safety glass consists of a sandwich of two sheets of glass between which is a thin sheet of celluloid or similar material, the whole bonded together with transparent cement.

A new type of safety glass, costing only about half as much to make and free from the tendency toward separation and discoloration, has been developed, according to *The Glass Digest*. It consists of a simple plate of glass subjected to a special process of heat treatment and cooling, which alters its characteristics. The plate-glass is lowered into a furnace by tongs and when about to become molten is removed and placed in a cooler. This causes the outer surfaces to acquire an exceedingly hard skin. Between these two skins the rest of the glass is held tightly in compression.

It is said that the new glass retains all the safety value of glass of the laminated type. An impact sufficiently violent to pierce the outer skin will cause the whole of the glass to disintegrate into small crystals resembling granulated sugar, the edges of which are not sharp.

Steel for Bullet-Proof Vests

A nickel-chromium-molybdenum steel suitable for bullet-proof vests, has been developed in Japan.

Treated to give a tensile strength of 180,000 pounds or more per square inch, this material in sheet form five-thousandths of an inch thick will flatten a bullet at average velocities on impact, and sheets as thin as thirty-five ten-thousandths of an inch will stop penetration sufficiently to protect human life, according to a report in *Steel*.

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Peace! Peace!—When There Is No Peace

The Rumble of Rolling Caissons and the Tramp of Marching Men Provided the Undertone When the Close of the War to End War Was Celebrated

"MOVE over, buddy. I want to lie down."

"But this is my grave. I'm the Unknown Soldier, World War, 1917-1918—the war to end war, you know."

"Yes, I know. And I'm the Unknown Soldier, Universal War, 19—. You didn't end it, you see."

"What! You don't mean to say they fought again?"

"Fought again? Huh, they had hardly signed the Versailles Treaty before they began quarreling again. Greece and Turkey had a war, both France and Spain went after some tribesmen in North Africa, Japan helped herself to Manchuria and had a war with China, tho they didn't call it that, and Bolivia and Paraguay fought about a bit of land called the Gran Chaco. That was just the beginning. And to-day they're all burying Unknown Soldiers again."

"But the League of Nations, Locarno and the other treaties, the churches and the peace societies—I thought—"

"Yes, I remember. But the nations decided they wanted security instead. Move over."

AND SO ON, AND ON—
—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Record*

When all the speeches of Armistice Day had been delivered, when the last wreath had been laid and all the paraders had marched home again, the company of Unknown Soldiers, sleeping in their separate graves at Arlington, London, Paris, Berlin and Rome, were left in the peace they had earned. But the paraders returned behind their rumbling caissons to a situation as confused and contradictory as that the world looked on in July, 1914. Statesmen, churchmen and men of lesser place recalled all the horrors and cruelties of war, but anti-war processions were broken up in England and the United States. One college president urged a new dedication to peace, while another forbade an anti-war demonstration while the West Point cadets were in town. The Government, it was recalled, has solemnly agreed to abolish war "as an instrument of national policy," but Legionnaires complained against a college girl carrying a pacifist banner.

Embattled World

Abroad it was the same—all quiet at Geneva, but familiar sounds on the Western Front. Germany and Japan have quit the League of Nations to go their separate, nationalistic ways; Russia and Japan are marking time against "the day"; Mussolini proclaims that Fascism is the only hope of a country; Britain has withdrawn from the tariff truce negotiated by Secretary Hull, one short jump ahead of the United States; Switzerland, neutral in the World War, has strengthened its military defenses; Belgium has increased appropriations for its Army; Germany is hemmed in by another ring of steel; France has built a line of subterranean forts supposedly impregnable; Czecho-Slovakia announces that its guns are ready if need be, and the Danes have begun teaching those who live near the frontier how to put on their gas-masks—six seconds, one remembers, was the allotted time after the alarm "Gas."

So it was rather an ominous outlook for the fifteenth anniversary of the signing of the Armistice on that glad day in a French forest. It is merely an armistice still, it seems, in spite of the signatures at Versailles. The people cry "peace, peace, when there is no peace." The statesmen cry "security, security, when there is no security."

But the hopeful still plod the weary round, and some still put their trust in paper. The World Alliance for International Friendship, which met in Philadelphia on Armistice Day, proposed an amendment to the Pact of Paris "through which all the signatory nations will pledge themselves in the event of hostilities in violation of the pact, or the threat of such hostilities, promptly to consult together to determine upon such joint measures as will help to maintain peace." The Alliance advocated, too, international control of arms manufacture and sale, opposed compulsory military training in colleges and universities, demanded just treatment of minorities and criticized extreme nationalism as "a pathological form of patriotism." The study of international law was urged as an alternative to military training in colleges, as is done in Pennsylvania College, and it was urged that since this nation took the lead in formulating the Treaty of Paris, it should also lead "in developing a policy of peace education." And that is to begin by immediate abolition of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

In this connection it is useful to recall that the case of Ennis Coale, conscientious objector to military training at the University of Maryland (LITERARY DIGEST, February 18) is on appeal before the Supreme Court of the United States. The Baltimore Superior Court upheld young Coale's refusal to take military training because it was contrary to his religious convictions. The University appealed, and the Maryland Court of Appeals reversed the lower court. The student thereupon took his conscientious scruples to the highest court in the land. In his first trial the boy recited that his position was upheld by the Methodist Episcopal Church and by the Epworth League, the young people's society of that church. Pacifists generally are interested in the outcome.

The College Poll

After that (LITERARY DIGEST, May 27) a nation-wide college poll conducted by the Intercollegiate Disarmament Council, the National Student Federation and the Brown *Daily Herald* disclosed that out of 21,725 students voting, 8,415 took an uncompromisingly pacifist stand, 6,089 said they would fight in a war of any character involving the United States, and 7,221 would bear arms only in case of invasion of this country. Recently 200 students at Columbia University voted to fight against war. National organizations have held enthusiastic meetings against war and Fascism, and this, said Miss Mary S. McDowell of the Joint Peace Committee of the Society of Friends at a church Armistice Day service in Brooklyn, "is the beginning of a real rise of a people who are beginning to see that the whole system is worse than folly. It is a tiny beginning, but it will grow by leaps and bounds."

Tho technical victory in the World War belongs to the Allies, most of the leading statesmen have come to the conclusion that nobody actually won, that the crumbling begun in Germany extended to the world. An echo of this sentiment is sounded in the

(Continued on page 32)

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Pennsylvania Changes Ancient Blue Laws

Sunday Football and Baseball Legalized By Large Majority in State Referendum—Statute Had Stood Since 1794

Fourth down and one yard to go—the Pennsylvanians made it when they voted modification of the Blue Laws under which Sunday sports were illegal.

Philadelphia, with a large majority for modification, kicked goal, and the Blue Noses went down to ignominious defeat. They had held their line against repeated assaults since 1794—a pretty good record in these days of changing rules.

The referendum on the ancient law was held at the State election, when the repealists also carried the day against Prohibition. Modification of the sports law gives each

© New York *Evening Journal*

BEAUTIFUL WORDS—

—Harding in the New York *Evening Journal*

community the right to decide for itself whether football and baseball may be played on Sunday. But the right extends only to these two games, and the hours are restricted to 2 to 6 in the afternoon, plenty of time being taken out for church and Sunday-school. In anticipation of the vote, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh had made plans for the necessary licensing measures, and in Philadelphia, on the Sunday following the day of election, 100,000 exulted in watching football games in scores of parks and sandlots. One game alone was witnessed by 17,850 spectators, and permits had been issued for twenty-four other games. After 139 years "paid admission" on Sunday has become legal.

It remained for New Galilee to achieve the distinction of voting against everything. The town turned thumbs down on repeal, sale of 3.2 beer and Sunday sports.

Some other communities, too, voted against modification of the Blue Laws, and the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*, which had campaigned against the old restrictions, agrees that their decision must be respected in so far as they themselves are concerned. "On the other hand," it observes, "there is the just consideration that they can not dictate to others how they may spend their Sunday afternoons.

"In general, it is enough simply to repeat that the Blue Laws do not fit modern conditions, and that in the attempt to maintain them there were both injustice and hypocrisy. While there was no interference with the Sunday sports of the wealthy at their country clubs, there were spectacles of restraining the public from innocent and needed recreation. Pennsylvania and her cities suffered from this reputation. Reasonable relaxation from the Blue Laws will help both Pennsylvania and its people."

The Blue Laws might have been modified before, believes the Philadelphia *Record*, had it not been for the "blockheads" who sat in Pennsylvania's legislative halls. In 1930 *The Record* polled all registered Philadelphia voters. The results showed 235,000 for repeal of the Blue Laws, 12,000 for modification, 42,000 against any change. "A clear indication," says *The Record*, "to any one but a blockhead politician that it was time for a change."

Play and Traffic

"Look out for the kiddies!" The policeman raised a warning hand. "This is a play street—no thoroughfare." During hot July and August 351,528 children in Greater New York used the "play streets" operated and sponsored by the Community Councils in cooperation with the Citizens' Summer Playground Committee, according to the report of Charles H. Francis, director of play streets for the Community Councils. About 483 sections of thoroughfares were prepared and equipped and then supervised as playgrounds from Monday to Friday, between 12:30 and 6 P. M.

Each selected street had three paddle tennis-courts and two shuffle-board layouts. Six men, assigned by the city administration, prepared the courts and kept them in order, repainting each street about every two weeks. In addition, streets were equipped with bats and balls and games for small children, such as checkers, jacks, cards, puzzles and other simple attractions. A shower was provided by the Sanitation Department for each street.

The main problem encountered was that of traffic. Supervisors took license numbers of all vehicles passing through the play streets. Offenders were warned, and in some cases summonses followed. The rights of the children were strictly observed.

The Church and Hard Times

People don't forget the church in hard times, and in good times, it appears, they don't remember it quite as well. This explains why the contributions to the Protestant churches have decreased less in three years than has the national income.

The 1932 contributions totaled $378,000,000, according to a report by the Federal Council of Churches. This amount is only 40 per cent. below the amount contributed in 1929, as compared with a drop of 54 per cent. in national income during the same period.

The 1929 contributions to the churches were $581,000,000. The 1932 national income was $40,000,000,000, and the 1929 national income was $85,000,000,000. The total share of the churches in the national income at any of the time for which data were gathered was less than 1 per cent. Actually, in the boom years of 1927 to 1929, the church income fell off about 3 per cent., while during the same period there was a great increase in money spent for recreation.

In interpreting the comparison of money spent for recreation and the funds contributed to churches, Dr. Samuel McC. Cavert, general secretary of the Federal Council, said:

"In a period of rapidly rising income, it appears that the affairs of religion do not share in the new prosperity. New interests are in the ascendency, and recreation and the satisfaction of other personal material wants are largely included. Yet when difficult times arrive, loyalty, devotion and faith in religion, the churches and in righteousness is found to be strong.

"The evidence certainly is that the American people are not ready to discard their churches."

Ladders to Heaven

Visiting Nurse climbed the dingy stairs in Hell's Kitchen, knocked and entered to minister to the woman lying ill on the bed. Visiting Nurse attended to everything, made the bed, rubbed the places that ached, gave the medicine, smiled to cure the hurt that poverty feels, ran down-stairs to telephone to a charity organization for food, returned for a last look, and left with a promise that she would return.

Visiting Nurse and her sisters have been doing that for forty years, and this week they are celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the Visiting Nurse Service administered by Henry Street Settlement in New York, founded by Lilian Wald, and become world-famous for the method and manner of its work. During these long years the Settlement has been the center of a city-wide nursing service ministering to all classes without regard to race. creed, color or class. It has been as non-sectarian as sickness and poverty. Its calls number half a million a year.

That is why they sometimes call the dingy stairs to Hell's Kitchen ladders to heaven—haven of mercy.

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Art of the Nations at Pittsburgh Show

Ten Countries Are Represented in the International Exhibition of Paintings, a Forum Which Takes Into Account All Types of Public and Artistic Taste

THE International Exhibition of Paintings is resumed at Pittsburgh after a two years' lapse.

It is a different show from those of past years, explains Homer Saint-Gaudens, Director of the Carnegie Institute, because of the effect on painters of recent tragic days. It is not "the reflection of an age of unified and glorious art on either side of the Atlantic, but a summary of a period of exciting exploration, adventure, and youth."

The exhibition, writes Mr. Saint-Gaudens in the *Carnegie Magazine* (Pittsburgh), "makes a plea for eclecticism, understanding, patience and the realization that each of many forms of pictorial endeavor has a reason for existence and a proper audience."

Such a statement applies to the impatient sophisticate as well as to the more arrogant "man in the street," who justifies his judgment by declaring, "I don't know anything about art, but I know what I like."

The present exhibition takes into account both these two extreme types of visitors as well as other intermediate ones. Mr. Saint-Gaudens calls the exhibition "a forum in which the artists may say their say but also a forum in which are exhibited the vagaries of public taste, taking into consideration what each social order as well as what each artistic order thinks of art."

France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, and the United States are the chief nations represented in the show, and Mr. Saint-Gaudens gives an illuminating statement of the psychological approach to art shown by each of these countries.

For those who are too far distant to visit the exhibition, the interest will be chiefest in the prizes awarded by a jury of four museum directors, C. Powell Minnigerode, Corcoran Gallery, Washington; Robert B. Harshe, Art Institute, Chicago; Meyric R. Rogers, City Art Museum, St. Louis, and Mr. Saint-Gaudens.

France, as might be expected, carries off the first prize ($1,500), awarded to André Dunoyer de Segonzac for his landscape "St. Tropez," for displaying such technical excellences as color, tones, values, harmonies and composition of line.

Such qualities are shown to less advantage in black and white reproduction (*The Carnegie Magazine* for October gives an excellent color reproduction on its cover). The second prize ($1,000) went to an American, John Steuart Curry, "an indigenous product of our Middle West." Reproduced here it can be viewed in the light of Mr. Saint-Gaudens's comment:

"Tho this painting is utterly different from the First Prize, the award was made for similar reasons. Curry has individuality. No one could arouse in his manner the emotional feeling of that inevitable tornado. Where de Segonzac placed on his canvas an intellectualized French viewpoint, Curry has grasped the feeling of the homely American attitude toward its plains. We have asked for our unforced, unrestrained American School. Here it is. The prize was awarded for technical excellence, for composition, for the building up by line and form of an emotional result. The prize was awarded because of the painting's intimacy with a real and valuable public, our own public.

"I agree that the result also appeals because of its story-telling qualities. It appeals because of its sentimentally strong father, pathetic mother, the puppies and the mother dog, the children, the horses, and the impending tragedy. But make a test analysis of why the visitor concentrated on, let us say, the nobility of the mother's figure. She does not cover many square inches of paint. It is because the figure is constructed with technique, and the Jury knew it."

Courtesy of Carnegie Institute

"TORNADO," BY JOHN STEUART CURRY
An unwelcome visitor to our Western plains

Third prize ($500) also went to an American, Henry Varnum Poor, for "March Sun," a scene of three children sitting at a table before a window through which one sees a wintry landscape lighted by a mild sun. Honorable mentions were awarded to British, Italian, German and American painters, also to two Spaniards, one of whom, José Gutierrez Solana, shows a painting called "Procession," a crowded canvas of devotees with candles, bearing aloft figures of the Christ and the Virgin. "He understands the very core of his own people, even as Curry grasps the significance of the land of his birth."

"As to the general aspects of the International," writes Mary Morsell in *The Art News* (New York), "one realizes afresh that its very eclecticism is a healthy and enlightening influence. The Museum of Modern Art and other kindred organizations have accomplished wonderful work, but their exhibitions are rather like parties where one is always sure of meeting brilliant and sophisticated guests of the correct esthetic nationality. The Carnegie, on the other hand, resembles a large reception with an inevitable percentage of dull people, but where healthy contact with a great variety of temperaments often opens up surprizing vistas.

"The American section, composed of one hundred and twenty-five paintings by as many artists, provides a very complete survey of almost every phase of our art, ranging from blind adoration of the School of Paris to pure naïveté."

American's Shakespeare Play

A play by an American author, Talbot Jennings, that may not see Broadway until Leslie Howard disposes of sundry movie contracts, is "This Side of Idolatry."

It has been recently played in London by Mr. Howard and received very favorable notice.

Mr. Jennings is from the State of Idaho, and came East to study in Professor Baker's play-writing courses at Yale. His play deals with Shakespeare the man rather than the genius. Stage biographers of Shakespeare fail usually, it is pointed out over there, because the genius so overshadows the man of whom so little is known; but Mr. Jennings has "succeeded better than most." He has, moreover, to a large extent overcome a handicap suggested by a writer in the Manchester *Guardian* who remarked that it is inevitable that "an author would to some extent fail, if the poet is to walk about reciting his own lines, leaving little chance for the lines that are not by him."

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First Russian Nobel Prize

Russia will doubtless feel a measure of pride in the award of the Nobel Prize for Literature to Ivan Bunin, for no Russian has before won this coveted prize.

But Bunin is a White Russian, and lives in exile in France. He came to Grasse, on the French Riviera in 1927, and lives in a pension there with an adopted daughter, Mademoiselle Kozezova. Previously, he occupied a garret in Paris. Fortune is looking up for him, tho he smilingly refers to the Tarascon barber who won 5,000,000 francs in the French lottery, when told that his prize amounted to 600,000 francs.

Thomas Seltzer, Inc.

I. A. Bunin

American friends, he said, had interested themselves in his work and used their influence with the Nobel Committee.

His Russian novels deal with the life of the peasantry, tho he himself springs from a bourgeois family. He was born in 1870 in Voronezh, Russia, is a tall, slender man with gray hair.

He won the Pushkin Prize for his poetry, which he began publishing in 1889. This was the highest academic distinction under the Czar. The same prize was awarded again for his translation of Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

"The Gentleman From San Francisco" is said to be his favorite among his books. Like Chekhov in its realistic detail, it shows how fate can deal ironically with wealth. A rich American takes in the luxuries modern life offers and uses them without taste, sails to Europe, but dies of apoplexy upon his arrival at Capri, his first stop. Death makes him unwanted in the rich hotel. His body is packed in a case that contained bottles of soda water brought to the island, and is sent away by the early morning boat, so that the hotel shall not suffer in its popularity from death in the royal suite.

Homage to a Grandfather

The present Lord Tennyson, famous cricketer, now in his early forties a wine merchant, has written his memoirs, "From Verse to Worse," and dedicates them to the late Laureate in these terms: "To the memory of my grandfather, still the greatest author in the family."

Preferred Poetry to Motor-Cars

D. W. Griffith, ex-screen director, loathed big business, and once told Henry Ford that he was "making cars and air-planes to get everybody somewhere else, but nobody knew where they wanted to go and why, and that anybody who could persuade one man to sit still and write four lines of lasting poetry would be doing more good."

Russia Restores Fairy-Tales to Its Children

Ban Now Removed, Tho the Russians Were Not the First People to Consider Nursery Literature Dangerous

If the belief is wide-spread that the world is going mad, counter-evidence is furnished in a quarter least to be suspected—Russia.

That country has removed its ban on children's classics and fairy-tales. "Robinson Crusoe" is first on the list of nursery favorites to be reprinted by the hundred thousand.

It may be that this book will not come from the press just as Defoe wrote it, for it has an element of piety that Soviet Russia does not formally indorse.

Robert Lynd, of the *News-Chronicle* (London), finds it difficult to understand how the Russian authorities originally came to believe that reading the nursery classics was likely to turn good Bolshevik children into wicked reactionaries. He points out that "The Emperor's New Clothes" is "as sharp a satire on the ways of courtiers as any Communist could have written." Also he argues that the marriage of a poor man with a princess or a poor girl with a King might be used as propaganda for human equality, but ideas were rushing too fast in one direction for Soviet officials to see it that way. He draws upon America for support:

"The American Republic has survived the perils implicit in fairy-tales for a century and a half without ever having had to revise the stories so as to make the beggar-maid marry the President instead of the King and to leave Cinderella living happily ever after as the wife of the Mayor of New York."

Mr. Lynd does the Russians justice in saying that they have not been the first people to suspect the presence of poison in nursery literature. "There have been Puritans of so stern a cast that they looked on fairy-tales as frivolous lies which it was dangerous to put into the hands of children." It might also be added that modern radicals have come near the Puritan ideal by condemning fairy-tales for another reason—that they give false ideals of life.

Our early Puritans may have known nothing of these stories and so did not condemn them, but the substitutes they offered are shown in a recent book by Dr. A. S. Rosenbach, "Early American Children's Books," upon which Miss Carolyn Wells offers this comment in the New York *American:*

"To me the book is of absorbing interest, because it convinces me of something I have heretofore refused to believe in—the stern and rockbound hearts of the Pilgrim Fathers. I felt the awful tales of their strict and rigorous training of young people must be exaggerated, if not positively untrue. But judging, as one may and must, by the literature given to youth in those times, it is evident that the Fathers were more cruel to their offspring than the younger generation of to-day is to its parents.

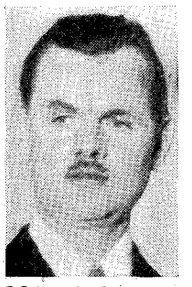
"The first book for children printed in America, published in Boston in 1682, was *'The Rule of the New-Creature to be Practised Every Day, in all the Particulars of It Which Are Ten.'* The book begins thus: 'Be sensible of thy Original Corruption daily, how it inclines thee to evil, and indisposeth thee to good; groan under it and bewail it.'

"I had no reason to be surprized at these admonitions, for at my own Sunday-school I recited from an infant catechism, which I still remember almost word for word. One of its early questions was: 'What are you then, by nature?' To which my glib reply (for I always knew my lessons) was, 'I am an enemy of God, a child of Satan and an heir of Hell.'

"At that time I had reached the mature age of four."

They Speak the Speech

It would be grateful to many theater audiences if our actors would set themselves to earn the medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters for purity of diction. Muddled and almost inaudible speech is so common on the stage to-day that defeated auditors, if not exasperated, must feel like apologizing to the actors for listening in on what appears to be a wholly confidential affair.



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Lawrence Tibbett

Lawrence Tibbett, barytone of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was given the gold medal by the Academy for excellence in stage diction during 1932-1933. Other actors have been similarly honored. Walter Hampden, Edith Wynne Matthison, Otis Skinner, Julia Marlowe, George Arliss and Alexandra Carlisle have received the award in the past, but these represent a day when actors felt a responsibility to their art and did not conceive it as a literal transcription of life, with its low-toned drawing-room speech.

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James Wallington

James Wallington of the National Broadcasting Company was similarly rewarded for radio diction, and joins the company of previous winners, Milton J. Cross, Alwyn Bach, John Holbrook, and David Ross.

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The United States of America enjoyed better health and had a lower deathrate during the year 1932 and in 1933

[up to the time this message went to press]

than ever before in its history

Keep up Momentum

When you read that during many recent months, in spite of the financial depression, the American people enjoyed better health and had a lower deathrate than ever before, you may wonder why. One outstanding reason is that our people were well prepared, physically, to resist sickness.

In past decades, millions and millions of dollars were invested to prevent as well as to cure disease. They returned rich health dividends. The movement for healthier living conditions in all parts of the country had gained such momentum that temporary obstacles and difficulties failed to check its progress.

You know that the deathrate from tuberculosis has declined steadily. You know that smallpox, typhoid and diphtheria can be prevented. You hope to see the day when in this country whooping cough, measles and scarlet fever will disappear, as yellow fever and cholera did—thanks to scientific preventive methods. Scientists are faithfully working day and night for these victories.

The lower deathrate is due in no small measure to the present efficiency of hospital and nursing services that have required years in which to develop. In assuring pure water, safe milk, clean food, swept streets and proper sewerage systems your Health and Sanitation Departments did their part in making health records in 1932 and 1933.

Some of the forces upon which the health of people depends are financed by state, county and local appropriations. But many of the forces which have contributed so greatly to general welfare — the Red Cross, the Tuberculosis Associations, the Cancer Societies and others—are largely dependent upon private contributions.

Today the forward health movement has been slowed down in some localities because of reduced appropriations and smaller contributions. In certain other communities much of the official health work has stopped.

While the people of our country are working shoulder to shoulder, collectively and individually, to restore material prosperity, no greater tragedy could befall them than to sacrifice their greatest wealth—their health. If you would have increasing health and decreasing disease, keep up the power and the momentum of the health movement.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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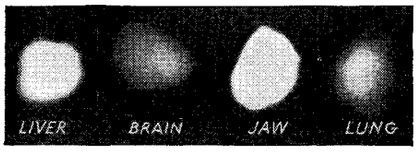
The Toxicologist, a Modern Detective

Some of the Hundreds of Murder and Poison Mysteries Solved in the New York City Bellevue Laboratories of Dr. Alexander O. Gettler

By Wayne W. Parrish

This is the second of two articles describing the toxicological laboratories at Bellevue Hospital in New York

THE popular hero of the old traditional detective stories was the sleuth who constructed his cases from slight clues obtained by keen observation and deduction. But in this modern day there are many baffling mysteries that can be solved only with the aid of science. Among the branches of science most valuable to the authorities, chemistry stands highest. Last



Ashes of organs of a victim of radium poisoning, showing the presence of radium. No camera was used to make the original picture, the gamma rays penetrating lead plates to a photographic film placed in a dark room for ten days

week the highly efficient department of chemical analysis, established fifteen years ago at Bellevue Hospital in New York, was described.

Dr. Alexander O. Gettler, New York's toxicologist, has put his Bellevue laboratory to work on hundreds of difficult murder and poison cases. The famous Starr Faithful, Vivian Gordon, Becker, Ruth Snyder-Judd Gray, and Costello cases, to mention a few that have flashed across the front pages of newspapers, have been tackled by Dr. Gettler's department. But of all the mysteries of the past fifteen years, the most baffling, he asserts, was one that occurred in 1922. This is the story of its solution weeks later:

An elderly, well-to-do couple was found dead in their suite of rooms in a first-class residential hotel in Brooklyn. They had returned the night before from a vacation in Palm Beach. No clue as to the manner of their deaths could be unearthed. Both were more than seventy years old; they had led quiet, unassuming, respectable lives. Murder seemed preposterous, since there appeared to be no motive and no robbery. Many curious theories were put forth by the investigating authorities, among them the belief that some one had injected some rare poison into some plums which they had eaten.

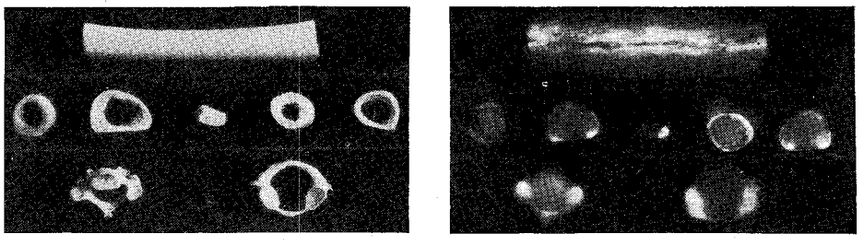
Autopsies of the two bodies revealed nothing specific as to the cause of death. Following his usual procedure, Dr. Gettler analyzed all the organs for all conceivable poisons, but found nothing. During an application of a series of the most sensitive tests, however, he did get a faint indication of a very small trace of cyanid. Taking up this lead, Dr. Gettler examined the lungs, using larger portions of the organs, and especially concentrating on the cyanid reactions. After much painstaking work, reactions were finally obtained which proved without question that the death of both persons was due to hydrocyanic-acid gas. Cyanid, when administered for murder or suicide, is easy to detect; in this case the traces were very small, and were in the lungs, brain and liver, indicating inhalation. No cyanid was found in the stomach.

The deduction from this finding was that the elderly couple had been killed by gas which had originated somewhere in the hotel. The solution of this mystery, which was not as simple at the time as the telling indicates, came about as follows: The elderly couple resided in the hotel annex, adjoining the main building, and had returned to their rooms late at night from Florida unbeknown to the hotel manager. Carrying their own keys, the couple did not stop at the hotel office. At the time, no other suites in the annex were occupied. In the morning, the hotel manager, believing the annex to be unoccupied, set fumigators at work in the apartment directly below the one in which the couple was sleeping. Fumes seeped into the room above, sufficient to cause death.

Dr. Gettler points to this case as an outstanding example of the need of careful chemical analysis into the causes of deaths.

The Insurance Motive

Many murder and suicide cases are linked in some way to insurance policies. There was, for example, the well-planned case of a few years ago which Dr. Gettler was called upon to solve.



Bones of a woman who had absorbed radium, left as photographed by a camera, and right as the radium photographed itself on a photographic film plate through lead without the use of camera lens

Two undertakers were partners in their business in a rural community. One of them took out a large life-insurance policy, with double indemnity for death due to accident, and made his partner the beneficiary.

Not many months later a bungalow that they owned was burned to the ground. The burned body of a man was found in the ruins. The undertaker who was the beneficiary claimed that this body was that of his partner, and put in his claim for the insurance, asking for double indemnity on the grounds of accidental burning to death.

The insurance company started an investigation. An autopsy and a toxicological investigation showed that the external part of the body was completely burned off. The feet and part of one leg were burned off. No identification was possible. By measurement of the bones that were left, it was estimated that the deceased had been about two inches taller than the missing undertaker. Some parts of the internal organs were still in good shape; that is, they were not burned or boiled. Examination of the lungs showed a well-developed case of pneumonia, while the undertaker in question was seen in apparently perfect health only two hours before the fire.

The possibility of suicide by poison was ruled out by toxicological analysis. Furthermore, the analysis revealed that the body found in the ruins was dead when the fire started. It also revealed something else. Formaldehyde was found present in various organs, strongly indicating that the body had been embalmed. Solution: The undertakers had planted in the house the body of a man who had died of pneumonia and who had been embalmed for burial. Then they had set fire to the house, and the insured undertaker disappeared.

Together with Dr. Harrison Martland, medical examiner of Essex County (Newark), New Jersey, Dr. Gettler succeeded a few years ago in isolating radium from human organs. By physical and chemical methods they were able to prove through traces found in bones and tissues that radium was the cause of death of a number of women who had been working with illuminating material in a New Jersey factory. The women had absorbed the radium by wetting brushes with their tongues. Dr. Gettler had also traced the cause of death of one person to drinking of a radium water. So much radium was absorbed by these victims that the gamma rays photographed themselves on laboratory plates without the use of a camera.

The range of poisons used for murder is wide. On the basis of his analysis of 30,000 bodies, Dr. Gettler said the most commonly used poisons are strychnine, cyanid, morphin, heroin, cocain, nicotin, arsenic, mercury, lead, iodin, lysol, phosphorus, pyradin, carbolic acid, veronal, luminal, and oxalic acid.

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"I owe everything to my groom"

He's a great horse. Has the pedigree of a winner. All that. But if he could be interviewed, he'd probably say he owed everything to his groom. That it is the daily care he gets which keeps him in winning condition.

• • •

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A Period of Evolution in Intercollegiate Football

Interest in Team Competition and a Good Final Battle, Win or Lose, Marks the New Era in a Season in Which Artificially Built Teams Go Down in Defeat

THIS is a good football year. Attendance at games is larger than it has been for many years. Intermural sports will obviously have a cushion to play on for the college year. Whether in New York City or Los Angeles turnstiles have clicked as they have not since the beginning of the period of the depression. So much for the commercial end of intercollegiate football.

New rules are being tried out this year. The laws governing a fumble are just about as unreflective of American life as those controlling the use of the forward pass, but these are matters of small importance so long as the game is played with the proper spirit.

Sports writers have been so obsessed with the idea that victory is the last word in intercollegiate competition that they may possibly have lost sight of the fact that thousands of undergraduates are following the play of their teams with just as much keenness as if their particular team were winning every game.

It happens that Notre Dame is not winning its full quota of games; in fact, the only record it has broken this season is that it has lost more games than in any year since the eighties. It happens that Penn State, a tiger in other years, is winning few games. It happens that Colgate, still under the tutelage of Andy Kerr, has not done quite so well as some expected. It happens that Glenn Warner, imported from California to coach Temple College, has failed to teach his team in his first year all the tricks and intricacies of his system, and that one of his former pupils has coached a Stanford team that has beaten the University of Southern California. It happens that the University of Pennsylvania, with a new president and with a new attitude toward athletics, has not done quite so well as in former years. It happens that the Little Three, Amherst, Wesleyan and Williams, have had to be satisfied with victories among themselves.

We are in a period of evolution, particularly so far as intercollegiate sports are concerned. University authorities are showing great courage in carrying out this idea. Undergraduate groups, and especially alumni groups, usually are satisfied only by victory. It is fortunate that there are a few people in touch with intercollegiate sports who still preserve a sense of perspective, who, altho 50,000 people may attend a game, consider it no more important to an individual player than a game of golf.

A revolution in our financial life is taking place. It is a bloodless revolution. A similar revolution is taking place in the undergraduate life of this country; if anything, it is a more realistic, a simpler process than that through which our leaders are passing. One university after another is announcing the fact that the undergraduate body will have more to say about the arrangement of schedules and the policies of the university teams. The real test in the next few years will be whether the undergraduate body has the capability of laying out this course. In any case, the test will be well worth while; it can not be worse than the period through which we have just passed—a period in which commercialism, ballyhoo and all the evils of an abnormal age were paramount.

This is a good football year because teams that were artificially built in previous years have suffered a series of defeats, because intercollegiate teams are seeking natural rivals, because there is less interest in championships and a correspondingly great interest in team competition, because intercollegiate football is really an amateur sport rather than a means by which coaches could establish an international position. No longer have we to argue whether the Rockne or the Warner system is superior. They have both taken it on the chin. What we are interested in now is whether two teams which have lost practically all their games this season furnish a good battle in the final game.

The development of the 150-pound team is one of the most hopeful signs of the times.

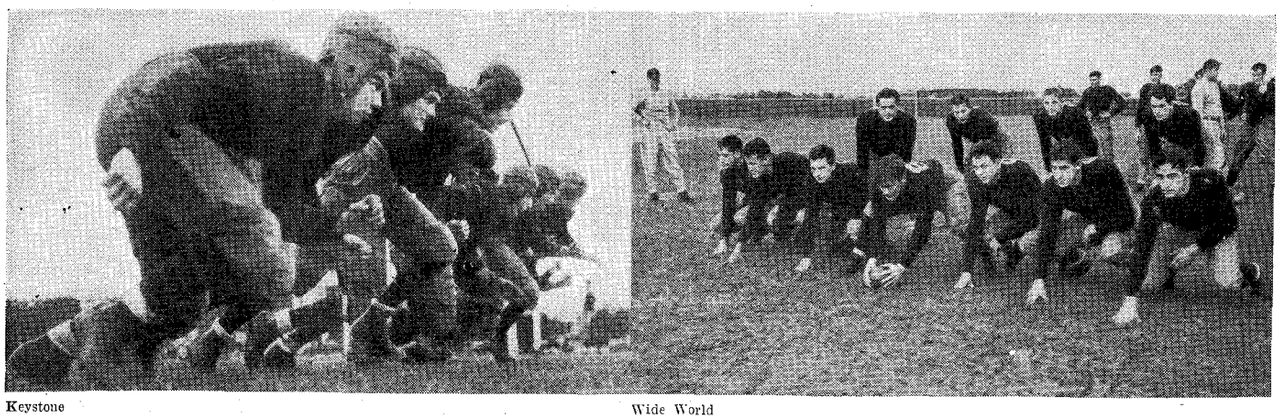
Defense has gained the upper hand this season. The Associated Press sports statistician has figured that the scores of 164 games have averaged only 12.09 points. When one recalls "Hurry Up" Yost's teams, which averaged a point a minute of actual play, it is apparent that the new rules give the defense all the better of it.

Northwestern University, with a strong team this year, has held its opponents to 22 points, but it won only one of its first six games. Up to and including November 11 Notre Dame had scored only 12 points in six games as against 222 points for the same period last year. Princeton, with its new coach and an extraordinarily fine group of sophomore players, is sharing attention with Army, under the coaching of Lieut. Gar Davidson. Both teams have scored freely against nearly all their opponents. There is no question that their coaches have built up a strong offensive as well as an almost perfect defense.

To football followers of yesteryear the most heartening development has been the improvement in kicking. The accent is being put once again on the foot as a basic part of the game. Punting is not only longer, but the ball is being placed with infinitely more skill. In addition, the field goal is coming back. Corbus, of Stanford, kicked two field goals to beat the University of Southern California; Karaban, of Brown, beat Syracuse with a field goal; Kelley, of Boston College, beat Villanova in the same way. Among Eastern football teams thirteen field goals had been made up to and including the games of November 11.

When the rule-makers reconsider the fumble, the game will be more reflective of the uncertainties of life. Youth might as well learn in play what they are bound to discover in the hard realities of daily life.

A. S. D.



Keystone Wide World

Princeton has scored freely against nearly all her opponents. Left is the Tiger front line in a practise scrimmage. Right, the Notre Dame squad—its only record-breaking this year has been in games lost

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Shades of the Old West

Substitution of an old-time Wild West rodeo with additional new and novel features for the traditional football season may become the fashion if other Western secondary schools follow the example set by the Cheyenne Mountain School at Colorado Springs, Colorado. Reports describing the event indicate that the spectators were thrilled by the live-stock performance at least as much as they would have been by the game played with the dead pigskin.

Descriptions of the event in the local press show that it was a colorful day at the school grounds, and that with such an auspicious start it might well be possible to continue with this sport as a permanent substitute for football.

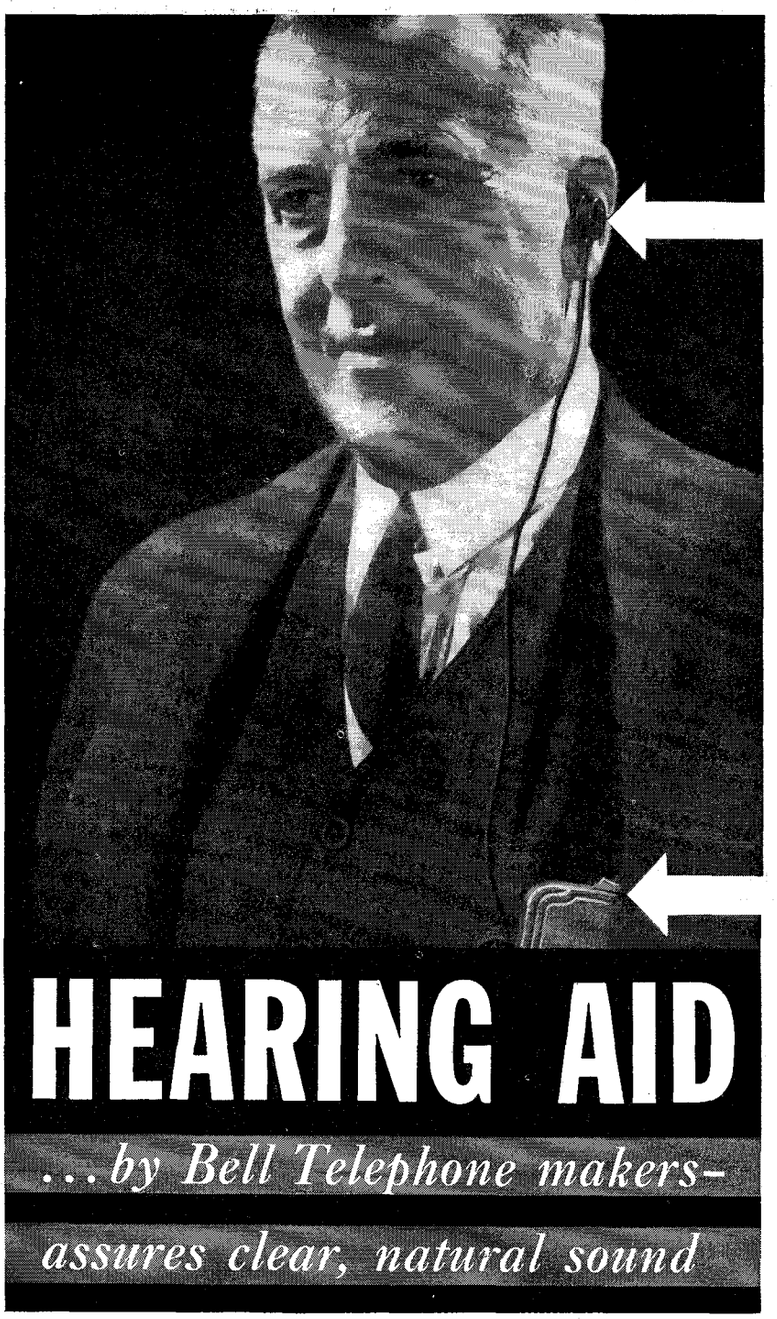
At the rodeo which was held this fall at Colorado Springs, every child appeared in cowboy or cowgirl costume. A fifteen-piece baby drum and bugle corps played during the entire event. But, according to local accounts, the leader had a difficult time keeping the corps together, so interested were they in the more vigorous events.

The rodeo began at two in the afternoon with a parade led by the young queen of the day and two color-bearers. Behind them rode the bronco-busters, the steer riders, bareback riders and other contestants. Next came smaller children on bicycles, with wooden horse heads fastened to the front of the wheels, and finally a legion of little children of the first and second grades on hobby-horses.

Dr. Lloyd Shaw, superintendent of the school, in cowboy hat and high-heeled boots, made the announcements. All the events took place within a large circular corral fence, which had been built of railroad ties and stout poles. Outside were parked about 200 automobiles, from which spectators watched the show.

One of the new sports introduced at the rodeo was "steer decorating," which is a contest to see which performer can most quickly attach a rubber tip bearing ribbons to one of a steer's horns. The rest of the program included, besides the parade, calf riding, yearling steer riding for grade-school boys, steer riding for high-school boys, bucking horses, bareback riding, steer decorating, wild burro races, calf roping, saddle changing races, jumping, bike horse-races for grade-school boys, and a hobby-horse race for primary boys.

The idea for a juvenile rodeo of this kind occurred to Lloyd Shaw, superintendent of the Cheyenne Mountain School, who wanted to adapt this old Western sport to the sports program of a modern school. "Not the exhibition, however, but the boy or girl is what we are really interested in," declared Mr. Shaw, whose feeling is that any youngster can still be thrilled by bronco-busting, steer riding, burro races, calf roping, and such features as made up rodeos of days gone by. That his contention is correct is borne out by the Colorado Springs *Gazette and Telegraph*, which called it "the most extraordinary event ever devised by an educator for the letting off of youthful steam."



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Watch out for the hazards of winter

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You can't go out in bad weather unprotected. People who take foolish chances usually pay for it in illness.

But outward precautions, you'll find, are not always enough to keep you well. It's necessary also to have good *resistance!*

The time to build up your natural forces is *before* you take sick. This is an idea which is gaining ground with many people. They realize what many physicians know—that the body should be encouraged to use its own defenses as an advance protection against illness.

One way of helping to do this is to obtain certain factors needed every day for good resistance—Vitamins A and D.

These factors, so essential for building-up, are abundantly provided by halibut and cod-liver oils and Viosterol.

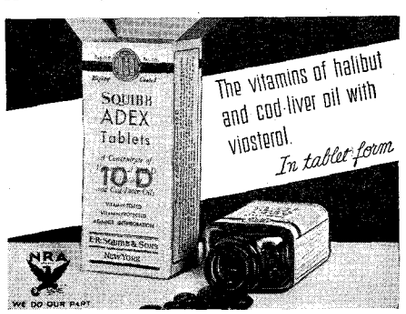
But people who do not care to take the oils may now obtain these vitamins in concentrate form—*Squibb Adex Tablets-10 D.*

Squibb Adex tablets offer the *only* means of obtaining the vitamins from all three of these health-giving sources. Each tablet provides 1000 units of Vitamin A and 2450 units of Vitamin D.

Moreover, Squibb Adex tablets are protected by a patented process against deterioration. You can always depend on them for results!

Why not start with them *before* your usual ills begin? Take them regularly *every day. Squibb Adex Tablets-10 D.*

Ask for them at any reliable drug store. And always be sure to insist on *Adex!*



What Will the Drys Do About It?

(Continued from page 3)

with others who looked for what they believed to be a better way. Even a dry may hope that they find it.

To the last we drys denied that any considerable number of us had changed. We announced again and again that the wets could never get the last thirteen States—as tho to have held only thirteen States would have served any other cause than that of anarchy. Even now we talk about the voter who did not vote, when only those who do vote ever count. But with *naked* repeal submitted, the drys had no alternative but to fight, fight to the last ditch. They did just that, and would do it again.

We drys confused our cause with a law. The Eighteenth Amendment was at most never more than a means to an end. (At its worst, I believe with Dr. Fisher of Yale, it was immeasurably better than license ever was.) The end was the solution of the liquor problem, the destruction of the politically entrenched traffic. The Eighteenth Amendment was not finality; it was opportunity — unfortunately opportunity too largely neglected. A generation of youth grew up not having known the saloon and its associated evils—youth bound to conclude, since it had no basis of comparison between the old and the new, that the speak-easy, non-observance, and lawlessness were inevitably due to the Eighteenth Amendment. Losses in the new generation of voters were, in my opinion, a vital factor in bringing about repeal.

We drys were unable to develop, or unwilling to accept, a new strategy. What had succeeded when we were on the offensive was not adaptable to a defensive warfare. We became institutionalized. Our energies were too largely concentrated on maintaining organizations as such. No individual and no group was particularly to blame, but a condition, perhaps unavoidable, became disastrous. We knew that divided we were bound to fall but could not, or at any rate did not, unite.

Following the 1932 election a representative conference convened in Atlantic City. This conference was not the first gathering of its kind, as the written record may some day show. But the Atlantic City conference agreed in advance that only a unanimous vote could commit even the individuals who were present. Tho two-thirds of those present voted for a new strategy, nothing came of it for united action was out of the question.

But let the criticisms suggested here be applied to myself. I would only remember that generally the courage, the patriotic unselfishness, of those men and women, past and present, who have given their lives to the prohibition reform is beyond defeat.

And now, whether or not the cause of temperance in the United States has been served or misserved by dry failures, "new occasions" do "teach new duties."

With repeal a reality, what are we drys going to do? Some no doubt will remain in the old way with the old strategy. Many others will find new ways and means. A few will say, "Go to! He would have it. Let the wet stew in his liquor. Hands off for me." Of course one difficulty here lies in the fact that I must stew too! There may be a certain logic in saying, "Let him stew!" but there is poor safety for me and mine—and, as I see it, very bad citizenship.

The Principle Is Unchanged

As a boy I knew communities where, because of drinking conditions and the open saloon, women and children were unsafe on public streets. The problem then was not mine because I was wet or dry, Protestant, Catholic or Jew, but because I was there. The principle is not different to-day, tho actual conditions may become even more difficult. Before the Eighteenth Amendment when a man was helpless in liquor his horse could generally be relied upon to get him home with safety for himself and his neighbors—the horse was still sober. In this machine age an automobile is as drunken as the driver.

Repeal up or repeal down, liquor is a problem and a peculiar problem; a problem that joins in the inherent character of beverage alcohol; a problem that, however dealt with locally, is also national and must be regarded accordingly; a problem only one phase of which is indicated by the refusal of such a repeal journal as the Chicago *Tribune* to accept distilled liquor advertising.

What are we drys going to do about it?

I can answer only for myself and for others who may be of my opinion. First of all, we do not recognize in the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment the defeat of our cause. And make no mistake about one thing: From now on the country may expect dry victories in local communities, in counties and in States, throughout the country. There is still, and will continue to be, "natural" dry territory and other territory that may be won. The very proportions of the repeal victory will promote early dry triumphs. How far these new triumphs will go will, in my opinion, depend upon many factors. One of these factors is the trade itself—the way in which liquor conducts itself.

By returning to former political and social practises, by exploiting the retail trade, by extreme advertising propaganda, particularly on the air, and in numerous other ways, the "trade" may very quickly dissipate its present apparent gains. We drys have our opinions as to what may be expected here.

The recent announcement of the United States Brewers Association that malt liquors will stay out of the retail business and out of politics, remain divorced from the traffic in spirits and hold its content within 4 per cent., is worthy of more than casual attention. I may not believe that the brewer will be able to keep this schedule; but, if he does, I am bound to confess that he will find himself in an altogether different standing in American

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society than he formerly enjoyed. Also he will make it necessary for the dry to meet him on another field than that of distilled liquors.

Let it be frankly stated that prohibition was at last not the achievement of the drys. It was not what the drys *did* that wrote the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution. *It was what the liquor traffic was.*

But, whatever the immediate situation as the result of repeal, and whatever the final method the American people may elect to deal with the traffic, liquor is a problem, concededly a peculiar problem—a national problem, too, and one whose effects must be faced by every citizen.

What am I going to do about it?

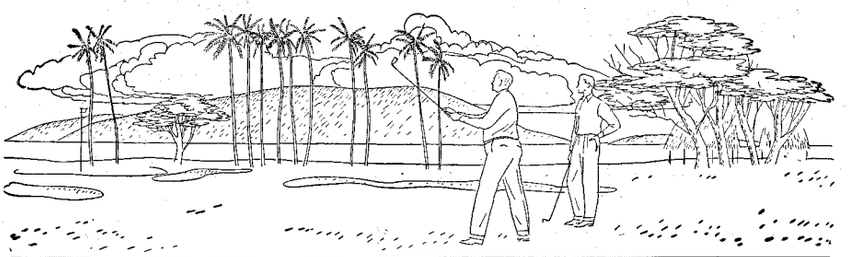
Well, I shall not follow the "Hands off. Let them stew in their wetness" policy. I shall join with all citizens of good-will in trying to find the solution of the problem. There is a length of common agreement. I may go this length without compromising my personal principles and without prejudice to the final solution I may feel bound to support.

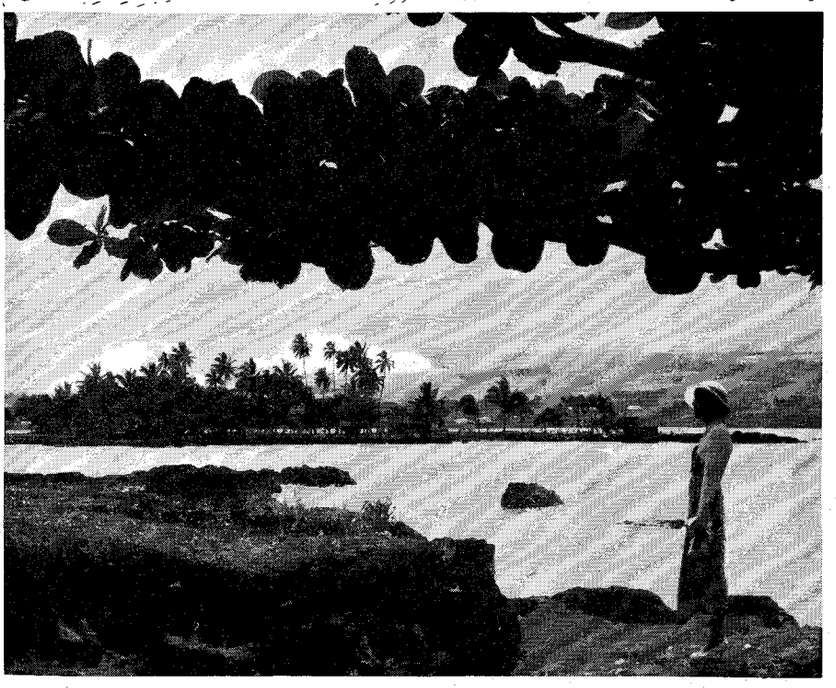
We are in for a period of experimentation. The report of Mr. Rockefeller's commission is of tremendous significance. Whether or not its conclusion is ever adopted, its spirit and material will be a major contribution to the cause of "better liquor control." Already States have adopted many diverse plans. There will be failures and no doubt tragedies. Wild promises made will turn upon their makers. What about the taxes to be canceled? The one billion dollars of new revenue to be derived from beer and wines alone? And what about the balanced budget? What about the direct employment of one million workers and the prompt end of lawlessness? United States Senator Arthur Capper has said, "You can not repeal the liquor problem." Nor can we drink ourselves back to prosperity or into sobriety and law observance. But I for one would have no pleasure in, and shall have no part in creating, an "I told you so" attitude.

Personally I believe that beverage alcohol is on the way out; that its continued decline will be largely due to the individual's normal desire to promote his own and his children's well-being; that society's eventual conclusion will be "Safety and efficiency first"; and that civilization will speed the parting guest with an educational finesse that will remove much of the sting of the parting. But I shall be glad to sit in conference with others who, differing with me here, are as concerned as am I to solve the problem itself.

The educational program of Allied Youth, which already enrolls more than 500,000 young people and which has in Detroit, Michigan, more than 6,000 pledged members; the activities of the "Rochester Association for Better Liquor Control and Temperance Education"; and the constructive thinking of others referred to in this article and of their associates, indicate clearly a new deal for the temperance reform.

May not all good citizens unite for temperance education and for better liquor control?





Let Hawaii have its way with you

Here are lingering, sun-spun days to lie on the beach and watch people gliding through the waves on surf-boards. Here are nights moving deep and still to an ancient living rhythm that rests you. The faint fragrance of plumeria (frangi pani), the tang of ginger blossoms, the murmur of distant music . . . lulling you . . . stirring in you a forgotten joy in just being alive. *Come this winter. Let Hawaii have its way with you . . . for a little while.*

Where January is *summer*

In Honolulu the thermometer seldom goes below 65°. And Waikiki's water is always warmer than the air—so pleasant you can't resist staying in for hours at a time. ¶Nearly every day a big passenger liner sails for Hawaii from some Pacific port. ¶And you can cruise by airplane or steamer from Honolulu to the isles of Hawaii . . . Maui . . . and Kauai. ¶There are over 30 hotels and inns specializing in Hawaiian hospitality on the four main islands. And more than a dozen golf courses!

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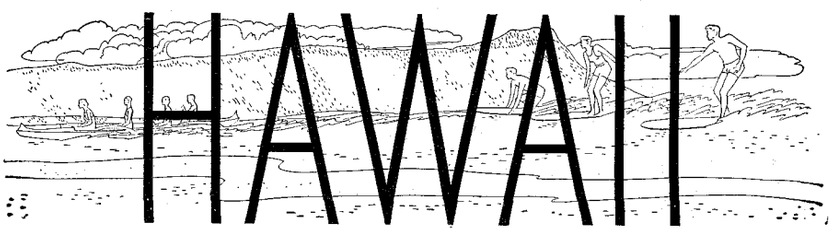

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LET'S TALK FRANKLY *about this...*

SOME DAY you may be confronted suddenly with a trying but most important responsibility—the selection of a casket. Naturally, you will wish to choose the finest casket that circumstances permit. Are you sure that you will be able to do so? Poor quality *can* be disguised—value is often hard to determine.

But when that time comes, there need be no uncertainty if right now you will make a mental note to do just one thing—ask for a NATIONAL CASKET. Then you will *know* that you have selected a casket guaranteed to be as represented by a company which has never broken its word of honor.

Understand that the National Casket Company does not claim to be the only maker of fine caskets. But it does guarantee that all caskets carrying the National Trade-mark are good caskets—that NATIONAL CASKETS cost no more. Your funeral director can readily get for you the NATIONAL CASKET you want at the price you wish to pay.

You would do well to choose a reliable funeral director in advance of need and consult him in confidence as you would any other professional man. Also send for our booklet, Funeral Facts. It covers every detail in the making of funeral arrangements. Dept. D-11, 60 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

National Caskets are made in a variety of designs in wood or metal. Be sure to look for the National Trade-mark on the casket you buy.

NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY INC. MAHOGANY

NATIONAL Casket COMPANY, INC.

WE DO OUR PART

DISPLAY ROOMS IN THIRTY CITIES

About Books and Their Authors

By HAROLD DE WOLF FULLER

Early in the year 1916 Colonel House was in Europe taking soundings about the possibility of bringing the Great War to an end. After conversations in London, Paris, and Berlin, he proposed that representatives of the Allies should meet in a conference, with this understanding: If the Allies could agree on peace terms acceptable to President Wilson, these would be submitted to the Central Powers, together with the statement that in event of their rejection America would take up arms with the Allies. It was a bold plan, which appears to have had a large share of President Wilson's approval. However, the President at one point inserted a "probably" which, according to Sir Edward Grey, completely changed the character of the proposal. The conference was never summoned. And some months later Wilson was campaigning for reelection with the watchword: "He kept us out of war." Of this we read in the second volume of **War Memoirs of David Lloyd George,** 1915-1916 (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company; $4).

* * *

The Oriental Caravan. Edited by Sirdar Ikbal Ali Shah (New York: Claude Kendall). Described as "a revelation of the soul and mind of Asia," this is a collection of excerpts, in English verse and prose, from some of the literary masterpieces of India, China, Japan, Persia, Turkey, Arabia, Palestine, and Egypt. An instance of the Oriental point of view is seen in the statement that a Persian critic would put the poetry of Shelley and Keats above that of Shakespeare.

* * *

A Handbook of NRA. (New York, 32 Union Square: Federal Codes, Inc.; $4.50). This is a very useful compilation of the laws, regulations, codes, and interpretations which have grown up under the plan of the New Deal.

* * *

Samuel Pepys: The Man in the Making. By Arthur Bryant (New York: The Macmillan Company; $3). An engaging and authoritative biography dramatized from the famous Diary and other sources. The style of the book reflects the sparkle of its subject.

* * *

Democracy, Debts and Disarmament. By Walton Newbold (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; $3). A broad review of the present international situation by the first Communist M.P., one of Mrs. Sidney Webb's "young men," a liaison "officer" between Soviet Russia and members of the left wing in Great Britain, an advocate of the gold standard, and a prophet of the fall of capitalism. A scholarly work with a definite point of view.

* * *

Poland. By Edward C. Corsi (New York: Wyndham Press; $2.50). Facts, political, economic, and social (with special reference to the present situation), about a country "whose history goes back to the twilight of fable" gathered by an American who was a soldier in the World War from 1914 and who in 1919 offered his services to the Polish Army.

* * *

The Woman on the Beast. By Helen Simpson (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company; $2.50). A curious trio of vivid stories loosely connected by the recurrent figure of the Antichrist and other symbols in the Book of Revelation and ranging in place and time from Indo-China of the sixteenth century to Paris of the French Revolution to Australia in the year 1999. The author's motive in these fanciful stories is none too clear. Their ingredients are adventure, romance, and a broad satire on the struggle between good and evil.

* * *

The Night Club Era. By Stanley Walker (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company; $3). A book that would make Thomas Carlyle take notice—a vivid picture replete with drama and broad contrasts. Mr. Walker, the talented city editor of the New York *Herald Tribune,* has written a history of Broadway under prohibition which may well be placed in the archives of present times—the record of a dynasty animated by protest and the spirit of adventure and ruled by racketeers. And now that dynasty has fallen.

By Zadig, Courtesy of the *Herald Tribune*

Stanley Walker

* * *

Cash Item. By Catherine Brody (New York: Longmans, Green and Company; $2). A social study in fictional form, with money serving as both hero and villain. The author, whose previous novel "Nobody Starves" attracted wide attention, takes a young girl of the Middle West with no background but with great ambition and, through a love affair, mingles her fate with that of the speculation which brought on the depression. The author's realism is not yet quite the real thing.

* * *

Within This Present. By Margaret Ayer Barnes (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company; $2.50). An interesting but somewhat too extended story of a well-to-do Chicago family traced from the time of the great fire to the present day. The plot centers in representatives of the present generation who flirt with divorce but avoid it.

* * *

Gay Life. By E. M. Delafield (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.50). Author of the admired "Diary of a Provincial Lady" and "A Provincial Lady in London," Miss Delafield, who recently arrived in this country to write "A Provincial Lady in America," has filled in the interim by a book about some rather dull people summering on the Riviera.

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Permanent Impress of the Chicago Fair

America's Insistence on Still Higher Standards of Living, and Its Receptivity to Cultural Influences Revealed at Exposition

Now that Chicago's depression-flaunting "Century of Progress" is over—until next summer's repetition—what lasting effect will it have on American life?

First of all, each of our great expositions has been credited with influencing architecture during the succeeding years. The architects of the "Century of Progress" did not invent "modernistic" architecture. But to the popular mind it had been considered a foreign movement.

Now the modern architecture with its angularity and cubism and its frank use of forms dictated by modern building materials has been definitely naturalized. As the years go by we are going to see more and more monumental private and semi-public buildings—that will remind us of the Science Building, the Transportation Building and other major "Century of Progress" structures. When Emil Ludwig saw the Fair he said it "looked like a world city of the year 1950."

Architects may like or dislike this development, but all congratulate the engineers of the Fair upon the successful decorative use of color. It was particularly effective at night when plane surfaces in flat primary colors were flooded with light from concealed sources. Visitors wise enough to ascend the "Sky Towers" could see Joseph Urban's design unfold as they looked down upon a sort of cosmic jewel box with its glittering rows of lights and contrasting colored surfaces seen against the background of the dark waters of Lake Michigan or reflected in the lagoon. The art of outdoor decorative lighting is in its infancy and Chicago marks a distinct advance.

The New Housing

The average citizen—who attended the Chicago Fair to the tune of 22,320,456 paid admissions—isn't going to build railroad stations or illuminate plazas. But he is a home-builder, and the Fair made a deep impress on his mind. Nowhere were the visitors to the Fair more attentive than as they slowly filed through a score of sample small houses grouped together, and built to demonstrate the utility and decorative value of various materials, new and old. Houses like these had been familiar enough to frequenters of Architectural League exhibits and to many magazine readers. But Chicago brought the new housing to the attention of the masses.

The sample houses ran to the cubical, with maximum roof space devoted to play rooms and sun parlors. Every house was air-conditioned. Every one could be flooded with sunlight. Most gave ample space for wall decoration with smooth surfaces, encouraging the use of paintings and murals, as well as adding to the ease of cleaning. Improvements in bathrooms, kitchens, furnace rooms made owners of comparatively new houses realize that they were obsolete.

Anyone watching the crowds filing slowly through these houses became aware that a very large proportion came in couples, sweethearts or honeymooners. This house or that device, was what "we are going to have." There is no doubt that these are the houses that will be multiplied by the thousands in the years just ahead of us. And the trend to better, cleaner, healthier, handier homes, will owe much to Chicago's "Century of Progress."

The Popularity of Science

It was a surprize to the Fair managers that the Science Building proved the most popular spot on the Fair grounds. It was jammed with crowds, keenly interested in all the graphically pictured details of the advance of medical science. There may have been some morbid curiosity, but the real meaning of scientific progress must have been impressed on a vast number.

Over and over again visitors were impressed with the truth of evolution, demonstrated geologically and biologically. It is difficult to imagine another Dayton trial after the great mass of the population of the Middle West had seen and talked about the story of life's origin and development as depicted over and over again at Chicago. And the tale of science was repeated to attentive throngs in the scores of buildings devoted to material progress.

Modern Art at Chicago

From what we might call the cultural angle the exhibition of modern art at Chicago perhaps deserves first place. At the Art Institute outside the grounds there was the great collection of pictures from American collections representing the entire range of art from the Middle Ages to the work of living artists. It was undoubtedly the greatest collection of paintings ever assembled in the United States. Its representative character made it a great schoolroom in which visitors could see the evolution of art in the modern world. Connoisseur and layman were equally enthusiastic. A young Minnesota farmer explaining to a group of women the inner meaning of the famous "Nude Descending a Staircase." Lecturers explaining the technical excellence of a voluptuous Titian "Venus." Crowds around the closely guarded Whistler's "Mother." More than 1,300,000 paid admission, 20,000 in one day.

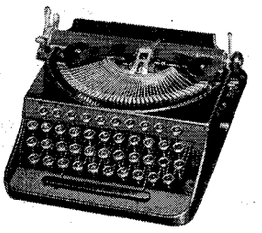
And then at the Fair itself the decorative effects in murals inside the buildings, in the sculptured and relief effects on façades and entrances, were thoroughly modern. All this popularized a trend already well under way.

The point is that Chicago's Fair pointed to the future. It is modernity. The visiting millions were for the most part not Easterners with their closer contacts with Europe, but people of the great Mississippi basin.

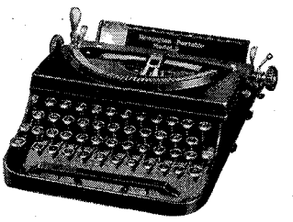
And so the "Century of Progress" has given evidence that America insists on a still higher material standard of living and is also becoming more receptive to cultural influences that will play a large part in the life of greater leisure that lies ahead.

B. P. A.

THE GIFT



HE WILL



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From Our Readers to Our Readers

A Blast Against Nudism

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Latest reports indicate that there are 131,000 avowed nudists in the United States.

I have been under the impression that 25 per cent. of our population were morons, and I am glad to find that I have been misinformed.

If there is any spiritual, mental, moral or physical uplift in seeing 131,000 bow-legged, knock-kneed, spindle-shanked, pot-bellied men and women running around naked, I can't see it. T. M. MIDDLEBROOK.

East Point, Ga.

A Wire From Ben Bernie

EDITOR CHICAGO, ILL.
THE LITERARY DIGEST
N. Y. CITY

IF YOU WILL GIVE THE KID CREDIT HERE IS A GOOD LINE FOR TOPICS IN BRIEF (QUOTES) I JUST HEARD THAT THE UNITED STATES ARE TRYING TO OPEN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS WITH NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA (CLOSE QUOTES) REGARDS

BEN BERNIE

Revenue From a National Lottery

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Recently I submitted a plan to President Roosevelt for raising money for governmental use. I said in my letter to him that I believed a majority of the people would favor it.

The plan is a national lottery with the Government the dealer and the principal beneficiary. Of course it would be necessary to legalize it and set up machinery for properly conducting it. Issue 10,000,000 tickets at $1 each. Out of the receipts set aside $500,000 for prizes. The cost of administration, printing, etc., would probably not exceed $100,000, leaving a balance of $9,400,000 for government use.

There would be objections, just as there were objections to beer, but our President is brave enough to put it over if he believes the people want it. It is gambling, but honest gambling. Our whole economic system is maintained through elaborate and all-pervading gambling. Any intelligent man knows there is far more wheat and cotton bought and sold by gamblers than could be produced by farmers. Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague, of the Treasury Department, said, according to THE LITERARY DIGEST, "It would be advisable to have betting on horse-races made respectable so that the public would be less interested in betting on securities. Unintelligent speculation on horse-races does no general harm, but unintelligent speculation in securities increases the country's economic instability."

I understand that some countries have been operating national lotteries, and I believe a large part of their support comes from people in this country. The proposition compares with illegal beer with no revenue for the Government as against legal beer and its resultant benefits. Legalize a national lottery, and automatically stop all unlawful lotteries, with our own Government gaining the revenue.

Alhambra, Calif. C. W. JOHNSON.

Women as Spenders

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Who is this man from California who thinks women are hoarders? It's a known fact women spend 85 per cent. of the national income, you might inform Mr. Irving.

I should like to add that if men *knew* how to spend money as wisely as women there are many families that wouldn't be where they are to-day.

Toledo, Ohio. MRS. A. R. MANSON.

To Eradicate College Hazing

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The Supreme Court of Alberta has recently rendered a decision awarding $56,000 to a Calgary attorney whose son was made permanently insane by the initiation practises at the University of Alberta.

Why should a practise be tolerated in which there is such a possibility of injury to the student? The custom has largely fallen into disuse at Harvard, Yale, Princeton and other great institutions. It still survives, however, in some of the State universities and in many of the smaller colleges of the United States and Canada.

It is to be hoped that the recent experience of the University of Alberta will stimulate college authorities in their efforts to completely eradicate this practise.

C. J. CHESTNUT.

Hartland, N. B., Can.

The Debate Over Wives as Job Holders

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I would like to add a word of sanction to Mr. Turner's idea of married women working. I absolutely do not think it right, unless their husbands are unable to work. Go in any school, office, Red Cross, department store, grocery store, or laundry and, it seems to me, 50 per cent. of the positions that a woman can possibly hold are held by married women.

I believe if married women did not work, any man that wanted to work could get a job. Give a man a chance to be a bread-winner over a woman.

MRS. W. P. CLEMENTS.

Santa Rosa, Tex.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—How did you ever dare publish the letter from a "mere man" in Texas, who thought patriotic women should concede their jobs to men so they could support their families without welfare aid?.

Many women, with little or no training, got a foothold in the business and professional fields during the war. They didn't concede their jobs to returned soldiers. Since the younger women have remained in their same jobs after marriage until all fields have a large surplus of workers, it has become quite the style for the politicians to take their wives, sisters-in-law, and daughters-in-law along to the State capitals, national, too, to hold jobs men with families could well fill, and thus escape welfare lists. School professors insist on a position for their wives in the same place.

No use to complain about youths committing crimes (while their mothers earn and neglect them), decreased birth-rate, increased divorce rate, surplus of all kinds of well-educated, trained workers, long welfare lists, as long as men in authority sit idly by and let the women wear the "pants" in this country.

JUST ANOTHER MERE MAN.

Ripley, N. Y.

HE'LL BE ON THE CARPET NEXT!

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Should married women work?

Every one should work. Whether a woman is married or not is a matter of personal interest to nobody but herself and her husband. Marrying should not subject her to class discrimination. If we question her right to work for wages, we must question the right of the manufacturer to be also a banker, and of the investor to draw dividends on more than one limited block of stock.

Our financial distress is not the result of too many people working, but of too many people not working. How we got that way is a story too long to be told here.

We may well take measures to decentralize capital in order to secure a better distribution of wealth, but it is doubtful whether grabbing each other's jobs can accomplish anything of more consequence than the better distribution of poverty.

Belmont, N. H. FRED F. BILLINGS.

Criticism From a Legion Editor

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your November 4 issue pictures of six persons and a hideous drawing of National Commander Edward A. Hayes, of the American Legion, on your page "They Stand Out From the Crowd."

Also, you say, "Lanky, austere, Republican and conservative, he played a large part in drawing up the 'four-point rehabilitation program' which calls for the restoration of disability payments."

Nothing about the many commendable projects on the national Legion program, which even you might be expected to approve. Just a distortion which misleads the uninformed as to just what is contemplated by the Legion in seeking restoration of disability payments.

Moreover, Ed Hayes is anything but austere; he is among the most affable of men.

It is surprizing that you should treat the Legion like this, for you began your reprehensible tactics back in 1921 in the fight over adjusted compensation.

FRANK MILES,
Editor, *Iowa Legionaire.*

Des Moines, Iowa.

Pulaski Died at Savannah

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your issue of November 4, on your correspondence page, is a letter from some one referring to Pulaski, the Polish nobleman who served in the American Revolution, and your correspondent states that he lost his life at the Battle of Brandywine. This is incorrect, for, as a matter of fact, he was mortally wounded in the assault at the siege of Savannah in October, 1779.

ERNEST MEAD.

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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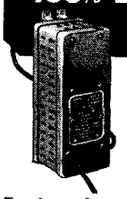

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On the Screen

One of the most entertaining pictures of the year is a screen comedy about a boxer, called **The Prizefighter and the Lady (AAAA*)**, and its title seems to supply the proper identification for two striking newcomers that have just emerged in the cinema world. The first is the heavyweight championship contender, Max Baer, who makes his screen début in the aforementioned picture. The second is a Southern girl named Margaret Sullavan, who, after a promising career as a stage ingénue, comes forward with an excellent performance in an old-fashioned sentimental melodrama, alleged to have been suggested by Frederick Lewis Allen's account of America in the '20's, **Only Yesterday.** Both players seem destined for triumphant Hollywood careers.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

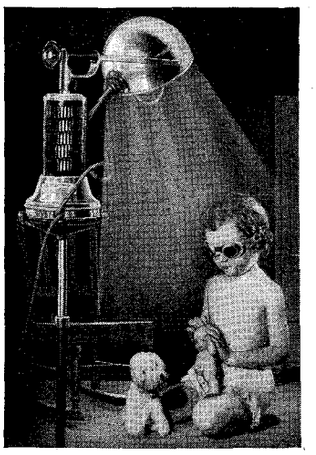
AAAA	AAA
Dinner at Eight, The Private Life of Henry VIII, The Patriots (Russian), Morning Glory, Quatorze Juillet, *Berkeley Square, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1., *The Prizefighter and the Lady.	Footlight Parade, The Solitaire Man, Qui Viva Mexico, Wild Boys of the Road, The Emperor Jones, Penthouse, Another Language, Bombshell, *Too Much Harmony, *The Man Who Dared, *Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*—Films suitable for children

Mr. Baer's vehicle, a vivid and lively chronicle which captures much freshness and humor from the old screen story of the successful fighter who loses his head, is considerably the more engaging of the two works. As an example of screen showmanship, it is not very far from magnificent. Quietly and unpretentiously, it succeeds in providing the sort of amusement which can be recommended to almost any film follower. Its story of the errant fighter, who is always straying from his wife and his sentimental old manager, and invariably comes rushing back to them when he is hurt, combines humor with human interest to a striking degree. Its acting, its parade of old prize-ring heroes, its incidental adventures and, in particular, the big fight between Baer and Primo Carnera—here are ingredients for first-rate entertainment of a curiously affecting kind. Baer is an engaging personality and a real actor; there is an entirely charming performance by Miss Myrna Loy as the understanding wife; Otto Kruger is splendid as a lovelorn gangster, and Walter Huston is richly human as the manager.

Only Yesterday is merely the sad tale of a girl who was betrayed by a dashing soldier and remained loyal to him throughout the years, until finally a letter from her deathbed saved him on the eve of suicide. It is rather well written, and it is staged with a good deal of conviction, but it would have been pretty unconvincing and even embarrassing stuff had it not been for the true and touching portrayal which Miss Sullavan brings to it. The story, of course, has nothing to do with Mr. Allen's book.

ARGUS.



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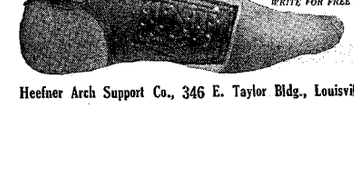

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Peace! Peace!—When There Is No Peace

(Continued from page 17)

words of Secretary of War Dern before the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington. "The post-war years," he said, "form a drab, dreary chapter after the exalted idealism of the war period. No need to recite the story. Let it be sufficient to say that the world as seen to-day was not made safe for democracy, and war was not abolished or even made any more remote than it was in 1914. There has been much dispute as to who won the war. The plain fact is that nobody won—everybody lost. The war was purely negative in character and the cost was ruinous. In a prolonged modern war both sides in ultimate results are bound to lose."

Away, then, in the words of President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, with those who tell us that "whether we like it or not we must turn back to political and economic nationalism with all its selfishness, all its competitive bitterness, and all its certainty of suicide." The order "Cease firing" was obeyed on the battlefield fifteen years ago, said President Butler; but it has not been obeyed since in the hearts and minds of men or in the policies of their governments. "In spirit and in truth nations are still at war." Appealing to the nations to keep the pledges of Versailles, Locarno and Paris, the internationally known scholar, educator and statesman declared that "arms and fortifications and battle-ships and poison-gas can not bring security. They only bring and invite insecurity, attack, destruction and death.

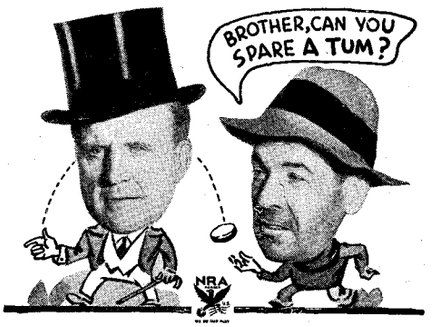
"We need no armies and navies other than those which constitute an adequate and effective police force. The object of the world of to-morrow is an equality of rights for all nations, great and small, old and young, in a régime of security. This, let me repeat, can only be built on a foundation of confidence, and that confidence must be both intellectual and moral and find its expression in international cooperation, international understanding and international helpfulness."

A wintry wind blew about the Cenotaph in London, but 300,000 people gathered there to do honor to Britain's million dead, more saddened than at any Armistice Day celebration since the first. After the two-minute silence, Lloyd George, at his country retreat, said he thought "that the horrible nightmare need never have happened."

In France Premier Sarraut dedicated a monument to Aristide Briand, the "Apostle of Peace." It is Briand's peace the French people want, said the Premier, "peace by understanding and by collaboration, with all peoples, victors and vanquished, within the League of Nations."

Through all the comment on the day's observance runs an insistent note of pessimism. "All quiet on the Western front"—how long will it be before the bugles blow again?

A. R. W. M.



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"Dope" Traffic, Eastward Bound

It Is Expected That Closer Control in the Occident Will Stimulate Oriental Trade in Illicit Drugs

By Rodney Gilbert

The war on drug addiction in this country is a cause to which the whole medical fraternity, the police of all of our large cities and many other hard-headed persons, who are neither sentimentalists nor faddists, are whole-heartedly dedicated. For many years past the manufacture and marketing of narcotic drugs in America has been so rigidly and honestly limited to medicinal needs that the sole problem of drug control has been one of outwitting the small but highly organized army of "dope" smugglers and pedlers engaged in the enormously profitable traffic in European morphin, cocain and heroin. This has been a disheartening, expensive and never more than partially successful rat-catching task for the entire body of our police and for a big force of Federal agents.

© Underwood

Stuart Fuller

Much relief was recently promised by a convention, signed under the auspices of the League of Nations in 1931, and now ratified and in force, which puts the manufacture of narcotic drugs in every civilized country on much the same footing as in America. The medicinal needs of each nation are measured by the total of officially checked and approved advance orders. No factory in any country is to turn out more of these dangerous poisons than is needed to fill its approved orders. The international traffic is subject to the scrutiny of a League bureau.

This has seemed a very promising and hopeful arrangement, and there has been, until just lately, much quiet rejoicing in this country over the ratification of it. Recent discussions in Geneva have brought out the discouraging fact, however, that closer control of the "dope" traffic in the Occident is going to stimulate it mightily in the Orient, where, under present conditions, it can scarcely be controlled at all.

Japan's statement to the League of her relatively enormous "legitimate medicinal needs" and the narcotic traffic in the territories of her unrecognized protégé, the new State of Manchukuo, combine to make up the first and most conspicuous "dope" problem, as it was raised by Mr. Stuart Fuller, representing the American State Department, at a recent meeting of the League's opium advisory committee in Geneva. Manchukuo, being recognized by no signatory of the drug-limitation convention but Japan, has not signed the pledge, and is not controlled by it. But she is a huge producer of opium, she has a duly legalized government opium monopoly, she has literally millions of drug addicts, and she is said to have established at least one manufactory in which her native opium is turned into narcotic drugs.

Japan has no addicts of her own, but for twenty-five years she has bought in Europe and reexported to Manchuria and China enormous quantities of "dope"; and she now allows herself under the new convention 1,430 pounds of heroin (banned as medicinally useless in the United States), 2,200 pounds of cocain and 7,431 pounds of morphin. This is more "dope" than all Asia could use for medical or scientific purposes. Japan has in the past marketed through the Manchurian port of Dairen as much as seventeen tons of morphin in a year, and a Japanese authority on the drug evil, the late Mr. Kikuchi, once estimated that three out of four Japanese in Manchuria were connected with the traffic.

When Japan's critics at Geneva object to her staggering declaration of her "needs" they are of course politely implying that she proposes to keep this trade alive. With all of the Mediterranean experts in this business, whose clandestine trade with agents in this country has been such a nuisance, either in the Orient or on their way there, the problem that Manchukuo presents as a source of supply is pretty discouraging. But when we turn from conditions in Manchukuo, which Japan can control, if and when she will, to the conditions in China, which no one can control, this migration of the "dope" merchants takes on a far more sinister aspect.

China Creates Problem

China produces and largely consumes at home eight times as much opium as all the rest of the world. China's military satraps fight for the control of opium revenues, they build networks of motor roads for its transport, and force the farmers to grow the poppy. At Geneva China asks for very modest allowances of narcotic drugs; but the Chinese consume something like 12,000 tons of opium and 90 tons of morphin and heroin per annum. In the distribution of these 90 tons we have a real, man's-sized "dope" trade, which was until recently almost entirely in Japanese hands, but in which native enterprise is now winning a share. Chinese opium does not have a high morphin content, but it is cheap and plentiful, so morphin and heroin factories are springing up everywhere in China. These are turning out a product that is retailed at about a tenth of the wholesale price in America and at a twentieth of the drug pedler's price to his American victims. If we begin by conceding all the good-will and good faith imaginable to the Chinese delegates at Geneva, who are charging the Japanese with bad faith, what reason can they or their Government give us to hope that this completely unmanageable problem of theirs is not going to be a bigger drug problem for this country than it has ever faced before?

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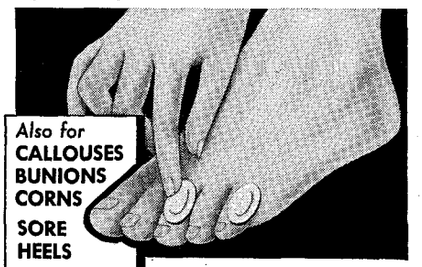

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Retriever Trials Grow in Popularity

Large Galleries Are Attracted by Colorful Field Events Held by Several Clubs, and Keen Rivalry Is Bringing About Improvement in Breeds of Sporting Dogs

By Capt. Paul A. Curtis

THE sharp decrease in the natural game supply of recent years over all suburban America was responsible for the establishment of many private shooting preserves near New York City and other large centers of population.

The busy financier often finds it difficult to get away from his business and social obligations, so the game has to be brought to his door.

It was quickly discovered that pheasants and Mallards were the easiest to rear and preserve in large quantities, but for this type of shooting the well-established setters and pointers were hardly useful.

It remained for that grand old Master of Dogdom, Mr. Freeman Lloyd, to anticipate the requirements of the new shooting conditions, and he promptly introduced the Springer Spaniel, a dog which had proven its value for this sort of sport in British coverts a century ago.

Freeman Lloyd may well be called the father of the American Springer, and his patronage was fully justified by the enthusiastic acclaim with which they were received.

Inadvertently this brought about an entirely new type of field trial in America, which attracts more public interest each autumn.

Springers of the finest strain were imported in considerable numbers once their value had been proven. Naturally their owners were anxious to find out who had the best, and as a natural sequence the first Field Trial of the English Springer Club of America was held on Fisher's Island, New York, in 1924.

I was invited to participate as one of the two official guns required to shoot over the contesting dogs, and since then I have officiated there and elsewhere in twenty-three retriever trials as a judge or a gun.

The sudden popularity of the Springer made others recall that the Cocker had been a fine working dog until his beauty caused evil days to fall upon him, and he degenerated to a ladies' pet.

Cocker trials sprang up, and the breed is now undergoing a renaissance caused by the necessity for larger bone and greater stamina to cope with the practical requirements of the sportsman.

The Hunting Cocker Spaniel Club of America was formed, and a combined meet was held with the British Springer Club at Cornwall, on the estate of the late Mr. Clarence Stillman.

Other trials were held on the estates of Mr. Erastus T. Tefft at Brewster, New York, and Mr. Elias C. Vail at Poughkeepsie, New York, by the joint Cocker and Springer Clubs. Three years ago a separate club was organized under the title of the American Spaniel Club of Long Island, holding annual trials on the estates of Charles Gould and E. A. Bigelow at Huntington, Long Island, and the movement was well under way.

But there were others who believed in a larger type of retriever, particularly where large bags of heavy Mallards were to be gathered, and the Labrador, a dog almost extinct in America, came back to his own. Largely through the efforts of Mr. Robert Goelet and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., the Labrador Club was formed, and the first trial was held on Mr. Goelet's splendid shooting estate at Goshen, New York, in 1931, to be followed last December by an equally successful meeting on Mr. Field's estate at Lloyd's Neck, Long Island.

The popularity of the field trials is not solely due to the enthusiasm of the contestants and handlers, but very largely to the colorfulness of the surroundings and conditions which attract a large gallery of keen observers.

The race meetings of the United Hunts' Clubs call forth no smarter if a larger gathering than do the Spaniel and Retriever Trials. There is action every moment, and that is what the gallery must have to hold its interest.

The dogs are put down in pairs about a gun-shot apart and proceed over a course which has been plentifully stocked with pheasants previously. Each dog is accompanied by a handler, a judge and a shooter, or gun as he is called, to kill the birds flushed. Each dog is given about half an hour to show his worth, tho the judge may order some unfortunate pup leashed sooner if it demonstrates its utter lack of it through inability to find game, wildness, lack of courage in facing briars, or otherwise getting out of command.

The duty of the first-class performer is to fully cover its ground with speed, yet always within easy range of the gun; to quarter back and forth at the direction of its handler; to find and flush all birds on its beat, but to stop instantly when game breaks cover, and sit until ordered to retrieve the bird if killed, which it usually is.

The dog that breaks and rushes in to retrieve or gives chase is hopelessly out of it, and usually dismissed promptly. Yet when sent on to retrieve, it must find quickly and retrieve with dispatch.

When the brace have had ample time for a demonstration or their allotted time is over, they are called in, the judges compare notes and the next brace in the heat are announced, and the trial proceeds.

Several Clubs Active

It is not unusual for a gallery of three or four hundred people to follow around all day from eight in the morning till dark at a discreet distance of a hundred yards, which is designated by a man with a flag before whom they are not supposed to advance, because of disturbing the dogs or hampering the guns.

On November 13 the third Labrador Field Trial was held on the estate of Mr. Charles L. Lawrence at East Islip. It brought out a smart gallery of social celebrities from Tuxedo and Long Island to witness the work of some thirty-odd contending retrievers. It was a pretty sight—the six guns spaced about seventy yards apart, facing a high woods, with the Labradors standing behind their handlers an equal distance behind the guns, anxiously awaiting the flight of pheasants which is pushed over the woods.

After the drive the Labradors are sent out under the watchful eyes of the judges to do their work of retrieving the bag.

Of an entirely different order was the little field trial held during October by The Albany Cocker Club, in which there were only twelve dogs entered, all trained by local sportsmen, yet it called out a gallery of two hundred and fifty carloads of onlookers who had never seen a field trial before.

The keen rivalry for place in these coveted stakes has done much to improve these several breeds of sporting dogs and will provide recreation for many more people when they become better known to the general public.

Herald Tribune photograph

Glenmore Monarch retrieving a pheasant to his trainer, Colin MacFarland, in the Labrador Retriever Trials at East Islip, Long Island

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The New Athletic Eligibility Controversy

West Point's High Scholastic Requirements Nullify the Proselytizing Charge, Is the Opinion of a Boston Post *Writer*

The old question of West Point's athletic eligibility rules has been raised again, this time by an ex-president of the Harvard Club of New York, who went so far as to propose that the Army game should be dropped from the Harvard schedule until West Point agreed to abide by the standard eligibility rules. The controversy did not develop the intensity of the Harvard-Princeton dispute or the Army-Navy break of a few years ago; a day's publicity and the story died. But it did produce a champion of the Army's cause—Bill Cunningham of the Boston *Post*.

Writing in *The Harvard A.A. News*, Cunningham pointed out that in the past "the unspoken charge always was that the Army or some one interested in the Army had proselytized" these transfer players. He argued that even if these charges had been proved, the Army would still have been within its rights.

"The Army is one place where the word 'recruit' has an honest meaning," he wrote. "To get into the Point, a prospective Cadet must pass a rigid exam. To stay in it, he must maintain a high general average. They don't drop the bars for football men either. Some other colleges can't say the same. Put the classroom standard high and enforce it rigidly, then forget the rest, for the man who survives it is a bona fide student regardless of what's happened before."

Many famous Army players have been transfers. Elmer Oliphant came from Purdue, Garbisch from W. and J., and "Light Horse" Harry Wilson from Penn State. Cagle was a transfer and Buckler on this year's team played a year for Baylor University before he entered West Point.

An Empty Coffin and a Runaway Czar

An empty coffin—Czar Alexander I's—was the sensation of Leningrad, where, searching for jewels, Soviet officials broke into the imperial tombs at the citadel of Sts. Peter and Paul, recently, and found plenty of dead potentates, but no Alexander I.

Is it possible that Alexander, whose official death at Taganrog in the Crimea in 1825 was attended with curious circumstances, merely absconded? Stories, now suddenly revived, say that he did. Having murdered his father, Alexander nursed a bad conscience, and was reported to have talked of abdication.

Eleven years after Alexander's official death, according to M. Octave Aubry, a handsome old man riding a superb horse, appeared in Krasno-Umfimsk in the Perm region. He said he was Fedor Kousmitch, but would tell nothing more about himself, so he went to jail as a vagrant and caught a flogging.

Then came the Grand Duke Michael, making a great row. Fedor asked only to be sent to Siberia. The request was granted, and he at first worked in a State distillery near Tomsk. "There," said M. Aubry in *Le Figaro*, "he was looked upon as a saint."

Five years later, this Fedor appeared in a Cossack village, where he taught little children, instructed the farmers, prayed with the sick. People thought him a nobleman who had taken a vow of asceticism. The Archbishop of Irkutsk came to visit him. One day, a soldier came. "That is the Czar!" he cried. "That is our father, Alexander Pavlovitch!" A pupil of Fedor's went to Russia, saw portraits of Alexander I, and, on her return, exclaimed, "Little father, you look just like the Emperor Alexander!" A woman, Madame Balakhine, told of having seen among Fedor's papers the marriage certificate of Alexander and the Empress Elizabeth. Prince Bariatinsky asserts in "The Mystery of Alexander" that Fedor received a visit from the Empress shortly before his death, which occurred in 1864.

Was Fedor Kousmitch Alexander I? "We must not forget that some pretty stiff yarns come out of Russia," said M. Aubry, "and yet several members of the Imperial family were so nearly convinced that Nicholas II ordered the coffin opened, countermanding the order only when the Grand Duke Vladimir insisted."

In a Line or Two

And one of General Johnson's aims is to end ragged individualism.—*Dallas News.*

The average citizen hears a lot more about budget-reduction at election time than he does when his tax bills are due.—*San Diego Union.*

Uncle Sam has forgiven John Barleycorn and taken him back home, but John is not to be allowed to go places and do things in the old way.—*Knickerbocker Press.*

This is no time to try to get something for nothing, a NRA booster declares. Well, that's sort of too bad. We, personally, were never more thoroughly equipped for it.—*Boston Herald.*

In view of President Roosevelt's reported intention to cut down Hollywood salaries, several film stars are believed to be willing to have theirs reduced to what they actually are.—*Punch (London).*

The idea of ship subsidies, as we understand it, is to enable American vessels to take out and bring in what the American protective tariff keeps in and shuts out.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Despite the talk of alarmists, there can be no European war in the near future for three sound reasons: Germany can not wage one, France does not need one, and Uncle Shylock will not pay for one.—*The New Yorker.*

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The Week in Business Summarized

Efforts to Modify the President's Recovery Plans and Get Back to the Gold Standard Continue as Farm and Manufactured Goods Draw Apart in Buying Power

By Endicott G. Rich

OPPOSITION by business to the conduct of the national recovery program is crystallizing rapidly. It is centering on the activities of General Johnson's agency, and upon President Roosevelt's monetary program, or lack of program, as his critics call it.

Mark Sullivan, an experienced observer of events in the capital, has said: "Some kind of decisive development is just ahead in the field described as currency and inflation." He hasn't attempted to forecast the form this may take, but mentioned as a possibility some modification of Mr. Roosevelt's present theories.

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, which recently called upon Mr. Roosevelt, by resolution, to abjure further currency experiments and pledge a return to the gold standard, is taking steps to win popular support for this position.

"The Chamber," said its president, James Brown, "believes that public opinion will thus be aroused to such an extent that the President no longer can ignore the cry for sound money from business men throughout the nation, regardless of what the advisers of the Administration may counsel."

Forty-four economists and educators recently memorialized the President, urging abandonment of his inflation efforts and a return to the gold standard.

These are open expressions of an honest difference of opinion. They are not part of a politically inspired attack on the Administration.

The truth is, as Mr. Roosevelt himself has proclaimed, that the present gold-buying program is a policy and not an expedient, but a large part of business is convinced it is none the less an experiment, and business wants to know how long it is to be continued without greater evidence of ultimate success than it has shown to date. So far, in the opinion of many observers, it has failed signally to raise prices in the proportion that the price of gold has been raised, and Walter Lippmann, whom a Democratic Administration may fairly look to for criticism of the most sympathetic sort, questions its ability ever to meet Mr. Roosevelt's expectations.

Walter Lippmann has called attention to the fact that Professor Warren's own presentation of his gold-price theory, as outlined in the book by himself and his confrere, Professor Pearson, does not justify a hope that the Warren plan will work, except over a long range of time, and in a manner which holds no promise of ability to prevent a renewed distortion of prices even after they might have been brought into the desired state of balance.

And a state of balance among prices is what the Administration must have in mind when it speaks of restoring the price-level of 1926. The importance is the relative purchasing power of commodities, and the aim is to bring it about that a bushel of wheat, a bale of cotton and a pair of shoes, for example, shall exchange for the same quantity of other goods that these commodities exchanged for in 1926. Recovery would be further retarded by a restoration of the 1926 price-level through a rearrangement of prices which, tho averaging the same as those of 1926, increased the discrepancy which already exists in the relative buying power of farm goods and manufactured goods, as at present and as in 1926.

The Range of Variation

Frederick C. Mills has recently completed for the National Bureau of Economic Research a study of price relationships since the inauguration of the New Deal. He finds that farm products which, in February of this year, would purchase only 64 per cent. of what they would have bought in July, 1929, would exchange, by July, for 82 per cent. Here was an increase of farm purchasing power of nearly 30 per cent. in five months. In the same period manufactured goods dropped in purchasing power from 111 per cent. of their exchange value in July, 1929, to 106 per cent.

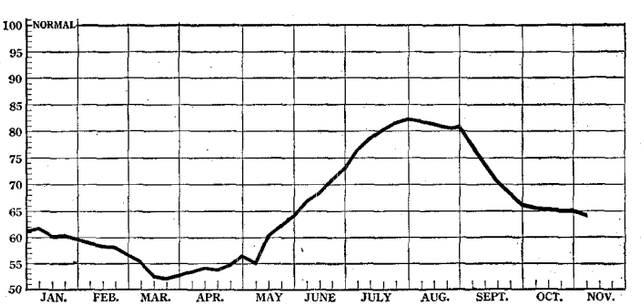
Prices were rapidly returning to their 1926 balance, and renewed confidence and a spurt of business activity were the result.

But, between July and September, the latest figures available to Mr. Mills, the trend steadily shifted until, in the latter month, farm purchasing power had dropped back to 78 per cent. of the 1929 standard, whereas the buying power of manufactured goods had increased from 106 to 107 per cent. Business felt the change swiftly.

In July business activity ebbed, and it has decreased since then, practically without interruption, until the last index of the curve of The Course of Business of The Literary Digest records a low point of 64.1 for the first week in this month, and confirms the fear that farm goods and manufactured goods have continued to draw apart in purchasing power since the period in which Mr. Mills's study concluded.

Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of the resignation of Dean Acheson, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, apparently to make room for the appointment of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., as Acting-Secretary in the extended leave of absence of Secretary William H. Woodin, was accepted by "sound-money" advocates as evidence that the President is still firmly committed to an inflationary program, for Mr. Morgenthau is a stanch adherent of the gold-price theory.

At the moment the inflationist forces are firmly in the saddle, but business has not abandoned hope of unseating them by winning the President to a "sound-money" view-point. Anti-inflation sentiment, as opposed to political expediency, is behind the President's recovery efforts, but conscientiously questions the efficacy of the methods to which Mr. Roosevelt clings.



THE COURSE OF BUSINESS

This graph is a composite of several well-known weekly indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to end of first week in November

Railroads in the Steel Market

The unqualified statement that "starting with December and continuing well into 1934, steel companies will enjoy the greatest volume of rail business they have had in over two years," comes from the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Following the placing of steel rail orders, the rate of railroad buying is expected to gather momentum as new equipment purchases, equipment repairs and various improvement projects get under way. There is no question about railroad needs. Doubts about the financing of these purchases are thus answered by the New York paper:

"A number of railroad managements have experienced a distinct change of heart in recent weeks regarding borrowing of money from the Government to finance new purchases and improvements. Ability of most carriers to earn their fixed charges by a margin in the past six months, more urgent need for maintenance as time passes, and the very favorable terms offered by the Government have combined to encourage executives to take action now."

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"Depressions Never Last Forever"

HOW "sharper than a serpent's tooth" appear those shaded areas in the chart printed below depicting the depressions of the last century. And the sharpest of all is that representing the latest unpleasantness.

But there is consolation in their contour. They are sharp because they have narrow bases, which means that, relatively speaking, they rarely last long. An exception is the "long depression of the 70's." The duration of the others is in obvious contrast to the periods of prosperity, represented by the shaded peaks above the line marked "normal." Compare the two and it will be found that the black areas above the line account for about two-thirds of the country's economic history since 1831.

This chart, by the way, was reproduced in THE LITERARY DIGEST of May 30, and June 4, 1932. It is the work of Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company, who, at the instance of THE DIGEST, has brought it up to date.

The reader will note, first of all, the tendency of the terrible bicuspid depicting the present depression, to recede in irregular fashion toward its base. The full formation is not yet disclosed, but that it will eventually balance one precipitous side with another seems reasonably certain. The country will begin then to fill in more peaks pointing upward.

But patience is still the indicated prescription. "After the advent of the new Administration," writes Colonel Ayres in his new book, "The Economics of Recovery," "business recovery moved ahead for four months at the most rapid rate ever reached in our economic history. From March through July of 1933 activity in business increased at a rate more than three times as great as that of any previous four months in our national existence, and at a pace about six times that attained in 1915 when the huge war orders were pouring in from Europe. In July there came suddenly and without warning a sharp break in the prices of securities and commodities. That marked the end of the first phase of the recovery effort. . . . It became evident that recovery was to be after all a slow, difficult, and irregular process, and not an automatic and rapid one."

To the more thoughtful student the most interesting feature of the chart will remain as before, the parallel it shows between the economic effects of the Civil War and those of the World War.

Each in the beginning inspired a depression, to be followed shortly by years of "war prosperity." Within a few months of peace, in each case, came the "primary post-war depression," and on top of it a boom period characterized by exceptional speculation, lasting with minor interruptions for the better part of a decade. Finally the deluge. Apparently the business dislocations caused by a major war must be expiated according to a given pattern.

The course of wholesale commodity prices is especially significant. No other price index in the chart is subject to the same degree of fluctuation. Yet none demonstrates so clearly that not high prices, but stable prices are the foundation of anything but the most fleeting prosperity.

Chart prepared by Leonard P. Ayres for the Cleveland Trust Company's *Business Bulletin*. By courtesy of the Cleveland Trust Company

A GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF THIS AND OTHER DEPRESSIONS

Security Prices, Commodity Prices and Interest Rates—they have fluctuated for more than a century. The index of business activity represents a number of different indexes, all carefully correlated and weighed

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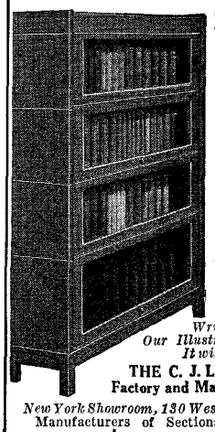

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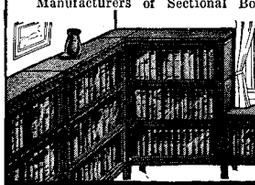

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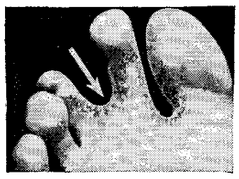

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A Farewell to "Unfilled Orders"

Steel Code Restrictions on Contracts for Future Delivery Eliminate the One-Time Indicator of Business Activity

For thirty years speculators, stock-market interpreters, and editors have made much of the United States Steel Corporation's monthly index of unfilled orders, commonly spoken of as the "backlog." Now this disappears, because under the steel code important restrictions are placed on contracts for future delivery. Instead of the tonnages of unfilled orders giving an idea of prospective activity, the corporation will publish a statement of actual operations at the end of each month. It seems to the New York *Times* that in view of the trend to hand-to-mouth buying, the backlog index was becoming less and less valuable. And the New York *Journal of Commerce* calls attention to this difference between the old unfilled order statistics and the new shipments reports:

"The former data were an indicator of future business prospects, both within and without the steel industry. The monthly report of shipments, on the other hand, measures water which is already over the dam. It would appear, therefore, that the new figures will be less useful to students of prospective business trends.

"However, it must be remembered that in recent years the unfilled tonnage figures were not the accurate weather vanes for business men which many supposed them to be. The "orders" were in many cases little more than options to buy and were readily canceled, or indefinitely postponed, when conditions changed. In the early period of their issuance, consumers bought farther into the future than now. Transportation systems then were not so well developed, steel makers were more deliberate in arranging their rolling schedules and consumers were not so eager to keep Inventories at minimum levels as in recent years."

Monthly shipments in tons have been announced by the Steel Corporation for the year 1933 as follows:

January	285,138
February	275,929
March	256,793
April	335,321
May	455,302
June	603,937
July	701,322
August	668,155
September	575,161
October	572,897

Aid for Holders of Foreign Bonds

Of more than $8,000,000,000 in foreign bonds held by thousands of American investors in all parts of the country, an aggregate of $2,247,570,800 is reliably reported to be entirely or partly in default.

At last something definite is being done for these investors. The Securities Act of 1933 provided for the formation of a "Corporation of Foreign Security Holders" under government direction. But the State Department felt that the activities of such a semiofficial agency might embarrass the Government.

So the President called together a group of bankers and distinguished citizens, including ex-Gov. Philip La Follette, ex-Gov. Frank O. Lowden, President Hopkins of Dartmouth, Thomas D. Thacher, and Newton D. Baker, and asked them to go ahead with the formation of a bondholders' protective committee. According to the White House statement, the new organization will be non-profit-making and "entirely independent of any special private interest." It will serve as a center of information, bringing together the thousands of scattered American investors whose money has been invested in securities in as many as forty different foreign countries. Presumably, as in the case of similar committees concerned with the other types of investment, bondholders will be asked to deposit securities in default, and the committee will work for resumption of payments or for the best possible compromise in each case.

Such committees are said to have been useful in several European countries. In Wall Street newspapers report hopes that the work will be pushed vigorously, and successfully.

And yet, one should not think that the mere formation of such a committee will solve at once the problem of foreign defaults, the New York *Journal of Commerce* warns us:

"The problem is much too difficult for such simple remedies. In the first place, foreign governments are sovereign and can not be hailed summarily into a court of law. However, there is, for the most part, little reason to doubt the willingness of foreign debtors to pay where this can be done without undue economic sacrifice.

"As a matter of fact, many debtors are able and willing to pay in their own currencies, but are unable to exchange these currencies for dollars in which their obligations are payable. In such cases, funds are being deposited in foreign currencies pending possibility of transfer. These sums already aggregate many millions of dollars, and one of the first problems of the new protective committee will be to devise means for converting these funds into dollars.

In the case of many countries in Central Europe and South America, no final settlements can be made for some time.

When all is said and done, *The Journal of Commerce* thinks that the new committee will be extremely useful:

"It can not only defend the interests of American bondholders, but, if carefully managed, it can play an important rôle in the economic reconstruction of a number of countries now in default, and thus lay the foundation for an ultimate revival of the freer international flow of capital which is so important for the restoration of our foreign trade."

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These alone will be of the utmost convenience and can be used in any state by notaries public, constables, justices of the peace, or any public officer.

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Sells two more stories

"Perhaps you will be interested to learn that I have just sold two more stories. One of these was to The Blue Book, and the other was sold to True Detective Mysteries. I feel quite encouraged, for I consider both these magazines a step in advance of the ones I have sold to formerly."—DARRELL E. JORDAN, P. O. Box 277, Friendship, N. Y.

How do *you* KNOW *you can't WRITE?*

Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come some time when you will awaken all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our times, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that anyone becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

Learn to write by writing

NEWSPAPER Institute training is based on the New York Copy-Desk Method. It starts and keeps you writing in your own home, on your own time. Week by week you receive actual assignments just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is *individually* corrected and constructively criticized. Under such practical, seasoned guidance, you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style—undergoing an experience that has a thrill to it and which at the same time develops in you the power to make your feelings articulate.

Many people who *should* be writing become awestruck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, fads, travels, sports, recipes, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

How you start

We have prepared a unique Writing Aptitude Test. This tells you whether you possess the fundamental qualities necessary to successful writing — acute observation, dramatic instinct, creative imagination, etc. You'll enjoy taking this test. The coupon will bring it, without obligation. Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York.

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Why don't you write?

The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Neighborly Tact.—"Mrs. Brown," cried Mr. Smith to his neighbor, "have you spoken to your boy about mimicking me?"

"Yes, I have," replied Mrs. Brown. "I've told him not to act like a fool."—*Montreal Star.*

Urgent Fan Mail.—ACTOR (modestly)—"As a matter of fact, I have received letters from ladies in almost every place in which I have appeared."

RIVAL—"Landladies, I presume."—*Answers (London).*

Poor Old Alphabet.—MARRIED DAUGHTER—"I do wish you'd learn not to drop your aspirates, father. You never hear Claude doing it."

SELF-MADE MAN—"Pity 'e isn't as careful with 'is vowels—'e's got I.O.U.'s laying about all over the place."—*London Opinion.*

Give Him the Green Light.—"Going to a fire?" asked the traffic officer sarcastically to the speeding motorist.

"W-well, not exactly," answered the motorist. "Just trying to prevent one."

"Yes, and how were you going to do that?"

"Well, the boss said that's what he'd do if I were late again, and I was hurrying to get to the office in time."—*Montreal Star.*

Taking a Load Off Dad's Mind.—The head of the house was reading a newspaper article very carefully. Presently he remarked to his wife: "Do you know, dear, I think there is something in what this article says—that the cleverness of the father often proves a stumbling-block to the son."

His wife heaved a sigh of relief. "Well, thank goodness," she said, "our Bobby won't have anything to fall over."—*Tit-Bits.*

Would You Believe It?

One year ago I wished that I
A banker great might be
With a hundred million dollars
And financial majesty;

A mighty Wall Street banker
With a whopping lot of power
And an income of somewhere around
A thousand plunks per hour;

A solid Wall Street banker
With securities in sacks
And with clever men to show me
How to pay no income-tax;

A wealthy Wall Street banker
Who raked in cash like hay;
I wished that just a year ago—
And I wish the same to-day.

—*Ellis Parker Butler in Life.*

Rival Rackets.—MRS. FLYNN—"This neighborhood seems pretty noisy, Mrs. O'Brien."

MRS. O'BRIEN—"Yis, the only time there's any peace here is whin the trucks drown the noise."—*Boston Transcript.*

Going the Pace.—

The stingiest man out our way
Is doing his part by the NRA;
He lets his wife, the neighbors say,
Go window-shopping every day.

—*Ed Scanlan in the Buffalo Evening News.*

Elbows Down!—"You say you are too crowded up in your new flat?"

"I should say so—the kitchen is so small we have to use condensed milk and climb out on the fire escape to read the Sunday paper."—*Phil H. Armstrong in the Florida Times-Union.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Now Swat It.—Graft is Moored After Visiting Fair Briefly.—*Atlanta (Ga.) paper.*

Stop Tickling.—Regardless of Rising Prices, Ridiculous Sale of Left-Overs Starts To-day—*Los Angeles paper.*

Here's a Tip.—New York State is being deluged with fake gold-mining stock.

BE WISE—BUY NOW.

—*New York paper.*

Poser for the Brain Trust.—Deer in national forests decreased from 069,330 in 1931 to $46,546 in 1932.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Banquet Fit for a Kongo King.—Meat—Courtesy Nuckolls Packing Company, Hon. Ray H. T—— Killed and Dressed by Nuckolls Packing Company.—*Pueblo (Col.) festival program.*

"Y" Growing Warlike.—The rifle club of the N. and W. Railway Y. M. C. A., Portsmouth, Ohio, will shoot ten men in a fifty-yard muzzle-loading match. — *The American Rifleman.*

Never Shown One Yet.—The Rage of the Age—Mae West in her new picture, "I'm No Angle."—*Dallas paper.*

Face Lifted?—For Sale—one practically new Antonius Stradivarius cremonensus violin.—*Nevada City (Calif.) paper.*

Line Forms This Side.—Skillful Foot Adjustments similar to Dr. L——'s treatment; results in rheumatism, neuritis and ailments of feet, limbs, back.—*Washington (D. C.) paper.*

Or Was It a Chaser?—Water rights have been obtained. Braddock run passes through the property and it was from this stream that the once famous brand of whisky was made.—*Philadelphia paper.*

Mass Production.—Three years ago Mrs. J. W. S—— presented her husband with triplets, two boys and a girl. Recently it was twins, a boy and a girl. More than 2,000 types of automatic machines are now in use in Europe.—*Harrisonburg (Va.) paper.*

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